The New-York Times

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CONGRESS.

THE PROMINENT QUESTIONS BEFORE THE SENATE.

THE POINTS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SENATE AND HOUSE ON THE TARIFF BILL—THE FINANCIAL QUESTION IN THE HOUSE—THE VACANT SENATORSHIP FROM LOUISIANA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—In the Senate to-day but very little business was transacted, the session lasting only about an hour. The motion to adjourn over till Monday was agreed to. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, who has charge of the bill to frame a government for the District of Columbia, referred to the importance of having immediate action upon that or a similar bill, and moved that Monday next be fixed for its consideration, which met with no opposition. The understanding seems to be, however, that nothing further than reading the bill will be done then, after which it will be laid over till the next day to allow Senators an opportunity to dispose of several bills of minor importance which it is desirable to have out of the way. Mr. Sherman will make his motion to grant the new conference on the "Little Tariff bill" asked for by the House. The committee appointed by the Republican caucus has been working nearly all day upon the programme of business for the session. If much work is to be accomplished, it is desirable than an agreement shall be made which will prevent debate and delay about precedence of measures. But little progress has been made in the efforts in that direction.

THE "LITTLE TARIFF BILL."

Among the points of difference between the two Houses on the "Little Tariff bill," which now lies on the table of the Senate, are the following: The House inserted a clause imposing a tax of ten cents per pound on imported hops, and this clause was stricken out by the Senate. A clause, inserted by the House, allowing manufacturers of tobacco a drawback upon all manufactured tobacco exported equal to the amount of import tax paid on the liquorice which enters into the manufacture, was also stricken out by the Senate. Another House clause, which the Senate struck out, imposed a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. on the gross sales of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion after the 1st of July next. There are some other minor points of difference between the two Houses on this bill, and possibly it will be recommitted to the Finance Committee, and a new bill reported with the clauses relating to hops, tobacco, and sales of stocks, bonds, and bullion omitted.

THE SENATE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate held a short executive session to-day, but no nominations were acted upon. The nomination of Postmaster General Jewell was referred to the Post Office Committee. Under the rules an objection is sufficient to cause a reference to committee. The opposition to Mr. Jewell is impotent, and no doubts are entertained about his confirmation. The delay has no significance. Wickham Hoffman, who is nominated to succeed Benjamin Moran as Secretary of Legation at London in the event of Mr. Moran being confirmed as Minister to Portugal, is now Secretary of Legation at Paris, and William R. Hitt, who is nominated as Secretary of Legation to succeed Hoffman at Paris, was lately the private secretary of Senator Morton.

THE FINANCIAL DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

The House to-day went into Committee on the General Calendar again, and listened to two or three speeches on the currency. Mr. Dawes made quite an elaborate speech, pointing out with great clearness the differences between several propositions to bring about specie payments, and making a forcible speech for the resumption of specie payments. He seemed to favor the issuing of a bond whose terms and rate of interest should be such as to make it worth par in the markets of the world, and which should be used to take up and redeem the greenbacks at the option of the holders of them. He showed very clearly that it is the duty of the Government to bear the loss on the greenback occasioned by its depreciation, and that the difference between its real value and the value of gold should not be a loss to the holder of the note. Mr. Phelps, of New-Jersey, also advocated the redemption of greenbacks by a loan on bonds created especially for the purpose. Mr. Boardman Smith, of New-York, also made a brief speech, advocating the hard money side of the currency question.

WEIGHING NEWSPAPERS.

The House bill appropriating $30,000 to purchase scales for the Post Office Department, passed the Senate to-day, with an amendment providing for an invitation for proposals for at least seven days, and the award of the contract to the lowest responsible bidder.

PINCHBACK'S CLAIM TO A SEAT IN THE SENATE.

Gov. Pinchback, of Louisiana, is here again to urge his claim to a seat in the Senate. A resolution was reported at the last session by Senator Morton, reciting that Pinchback is entitled to his seat, and that grounds of contest must be made after he is sworn in. Mr. Morton subsequently moved to recommit the case to the Committee on Elections, when Mr. Hamlin moved that Pinchback be sworn in. This is the pending motion, and Pinchback seems to think there is a chance that Mr. Hamlin's motion may be adopted by the Senate. Nobody in the Senate has any such belief, however.

THE MERRIMAC PRIZE CLAIM.

The Committee on Naval Affairs, at its meeting to-day, agreed to take up, on Tuesday next, the bill providing relief for the officers and crew of the Monitor which disabled the rebel ram Merrimac. The claims of Commodore Worden for prize money on account of that conflict have been heretofore explained.

IMPORTATION OF COOLIES.

Representative Page, of California, has arranged with the Foreign Affairs Committee to be heard before it on Tuesday next with reference to his resolution recently passed by the House, directing the committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent the importation of coolies for servile labor, and Chinese women for prostitution.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE—DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

After the adjournment of the Senate to-day the Democrats held a caucus, and unanimously agreed to cast their votes for A. G. Thurman for President *pro tem.* of the Senate, when the question shall be presented to that body, as against Mr. Carpenter, who will be nominated by the Republicans.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The Senate Committee on Finance had a conference on financial matters to-day. The question was discussed as to whether there would be time this session to mature and secure the enactment of a bill on this subject, even should the committee determine. There was diversity of opinion on this point. The committee came to no agreement. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was incidentally before the committee, its recommendations eliciting brief comments.

SENATOR MORTON.

Senator Morton occupied his seat in the Senate to-day for the first time this session, and looking much better than he has for several years. He was warmly congratulated by his brother Senators from both sides of the Chamber when he entered.

THE VICKSBURG TROUBLES.

THE REPORTED BURNING OF GIN-HOUSES CONTRADICTED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 10.—The reported burning of gin and farm houses by negroes in the vicinity of Vicksburg, telegraphed from here on Tuesday, is contradicted.

ALL QUIET IN THE CITY—BURIAL OF BODIES—EX-SHERIFF CROSBY DECLARED TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TROUBLE.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 10.—All is quiet in the city and county. The county authorities have buried the bodies of fourteen negroes, and about the same number have been buried by private individuals. The white citizens still retain possession of the Court-house and jail, acting under the advice of the County Board of Supervisors, the members of which are negroes, with one exception.

An election for Sheriff, Dec. 31, has been ordered and gives general satisfaction.

The Mayor will issue a proclamation in the morning announcing that peace prevails, and requesting citizens to resume their usual avocations.

In an interview of a Vicksburg *Herald* reporter to-day, with Andrew Owen, the negro commander of the negro column which advanced on Grove street, who is a prisoner, Owen reiterated that Sheriff Crosby ordered him to come to the city with all the armed men he could get, and that Crosby gave Gov. Ames as his authority for calling out the negroes. Crosby says that Ames and Attorney General Harris advised him to call a posse to reinstate himself in office, but that he did not do it, and disclaims any responsibility for the three columns which marched on Vicksburg.

GOV. AMES' PROCLAMATION—THE SLAUGHTER OF NEGROES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—A Jackson special says the proclamation convening the Legislature is almost unanimously condemned. T. W. Cardozo, than whom no man has done more to create this trouble, declares the race conflict is now on us, and the negro women are ready to commence with axe and knife to slaughter the white women and children. One remarkable fact should be noted, only the country negroes have been drawn into the demonstrations. The town negroes are too smart to be duped by their leaders.

The actual number of negroes killed in Monday's fight is probably 150. Forty-eight were buried in one field yesterday.

THE "WAR" OVER—THE COLORED SHERIFF STILL HELD.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 10.—A Vicksburg telegram to the Western Associated Press to-night says: The war is over and all is quiet. The Board of Supervisors to-day appointed a committee to bury the dead. The bodies of twenty-eight negroes have been interred, and many others are yet to be buried. Several companies have been organized to serve under militia officers, but their services will probably not be needed. Scouts report that all is quiet in the country, and that the negroes who were massing to come here from Hinds County have been dispersed.

The Board of Supervisors have ordered an election to fill the vacancies of Sheriff, Circuit Court Clerk, two Justices, and two Constables. The absconding Chancery Clerk will be ordered to come home and give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties or the office will be declared vacant, he having been discovered to be acting without the necessary bond, none appearing on record. Most of the stolen bonds and papers, proving his guilt, have been found.

Dorsey, the embezzling Circuit Clerk, was arrested to-day, and made to go with the committee of tax-payers to find the stolen records of his office.

Court-house villainies are still being brought to light, and nearly all the county officers are implicated. There is a strong feeling against the Governor for keeping these men in office and pledging them the support of bayonets.

Crosby, the colored Sheriff and leader of the negroes, is still held, but the other prisoners have been released on a promise of good behavior. No violence has been offered to Crosby, who says Gov. Ames and Attorney General Harris told him to organize men and attack the city. The negroes say they got their orders from Crosby.

The *Times* (Republican) says the attack on the city was impracticable, as it was atrocious, and the leaders ought to be punished. It says Crosby is as big a fool as the other negroes, and intimates that white men were at the bottom of it.

DR. POTTER DECLINES—DR. HUNTINGTON ELECTED BISHOP OF IOWA.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—A special dispatch from Davenport, Iowa, to the *Tribune* says Rev. Dr. H. E. Potter, who was yesterday elected Bishop of the Diocese of Iowa, telegraphed this morning to the committee appointed to notify him of his election, that he could not possibly accept, as he was bound to New-York by parochial duties he could not neglect.

The convention this afternoon elected Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Worcester, Mass., Bishop by a small majority of both the lay and clerical vote on the third formal ballot.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 10.—The Returning Board is considering the returns from St. Helena Parish, which had evidently been tampered with. The Conservative Committee proposed that the Commissioners of Elections be sent for to testify as to the condition of the returns when they were forwarded. A member of the board in reply said that the board could not arrive at a conclusion regarding these returns by the evidence presented, and that the case would be referred to the Legislature.

Apprehension exists with many Conservatives that enough Conservative parishes will be referred to the Legislature to give the Republicans a working majority in the House.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER EXPLAINED.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—The mystery attending the death of Edward F. Noonan, on Court street, last Sunday morning, has at length been solved by the voluntary surrender, to-day, of four young men, who state that Noonan attacked one of their party, and was knocked down by the assaulted, in defense. They were not aware of the serious nature of his wounds until reading the account of his death. They were at first alarmed, but finally concluded to make a clean breast of it.

THE GIBSON COUNTY KUKLUX PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 10.—In the United States District Court to-day a motion to quash the indictment against the Gibson County kuklux on the grounds of the want of jurisdiction of the court and the fact that they are under indictment for the same offense in another court, was sustained by Judge Ballard and the prisoners were discharged.

THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 10.—The Senate to-day considered in Committee of the Whole and adopted a bill exempting mining and manufacturing establishments from taxation for the term of seven years.

In the House, the Senate bill directing the State officials not to receive Levee bonds in payment for State lands was passed, and the bill now goes to the Governor.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

WHERE THE OBSERVATIONS FAILED—SUCCESSFUL AT YOKOHAMA.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Telegrams in regard to the transit of Venus report that the observations failed in Omsk, Orenburg, Kasan, Uralsk, Astrachan, Kertch, and Tiflis, but were entirely successful at Yokohama.

THE OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT CAIRO—A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The following dispatch has been received from Cairo, Egypt, relative to the transit of Venus:

"A few minutes prior to the contact longitude was established through telegraph signals with Greenwich. All the observations were successful at the central station at Mokattan Heights, and at the branch stations at Suez and Thebes."

THE GREAT IMPORTANCE OF THE OBSERVATIONS MADE BY THE AMERICAN PARTY AT NAGASAKI.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The *Times*, in an editorial article, says: "The telegram which we are enabled to publish shows that, at Nagasaki, although the weather was unfavorable, the observations were made in an admirable and exhaustive manner, which the American astronomers, skilled in expeditionary work, know well how to apply.

We fear the observations at Prof. Hall's station are useless, being made by the Halleyan method. Hence, the careful determination indicated by the American telegram becomes of enormous importance. If the Halleyan is useless, the De Lisle method is still applicable."

OBSERVATIONS SUCCESSFULLY MADE IN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AND PERSIA.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The transit of Venus was successfully observed at Hobart Town, Adelaide, and Melbourne, and at points in India, China, and Japan.

The American party, however, only partly succeeded at Hobart Town.

TEHERAN, Dec. 10.—The observation of the transit of Venus at this point was very successful.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT UNSEATED FOR BRIBERY.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Mr. Brand, (Liberal,) member of Parliament for the borough of Stroud, has been unseated for bribery.

MARRIAGE OF A NEW-YORK LADY IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Alexander Mactag, of Baltimore, was married yesterday to Virginia, daughter of the late Hon. James Brooks, of New-York, in the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption. Minister Schenck was present, and Monsignor Capel performed the marriage ceremony.

THE VON ARNIM TRIAL.

READING OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The trial of Count Von Arnim was resumed to-day.

The report of Prince Hohenlohe, German Ambassador at Paris, in relation to the documents missing from the archives of the Legation, was read. This was followed by the reading of the correspondence between Count Von Arnim and the Foreign Office in relation to the return of certain documents, which was accomplished through the Count's son. In a letter accompanying them, Count Von Arnim said he believed the other documents were not in his possession. Another report of Prince Hohenlohe declaring that the missing documents numbered thirty-six, was then read. These documents referred to nursing soldiers, the ill-treatment of German subjects, and violations of the frontier.

The examination of the accused was resumed. He acknowledged the accuracy of the documents which had been read. His former statement that certain papers which he had appropriated were abroad meant that they were not in Prussia. In consequence of a suggestion made to him, he had purposely set apart some documents which he considered private property, and which, on account of their tone and language, were unfit to be communicated to a third person. As since June he had been generally pointed out as an enemy of the Empire, he had kept these documents in Germany, but beyond the Prussian frontier.

The reading of the papers in the case was continued. One of them was Manteuffel's report concerning Arnim's conversation with Lieut. Vallier, which was followed by Arnim's report, in which he admitted the truth of Manteuffel's assertions.

The prisoner here said he regretted that Manteuffel's report had been read, as it laid the first stone of conflict.

The reading of documents of the second class was then proceeded with.

The most noticeable one was the reply to Arnim's report on the German Ambassadorial system, in which Bismarck reproaches Arnim with defective knowledge of his own country.

The accused explained to the court that he naturally took grave offense at this dispatch, because it questioned his attachment to the Empire.

The court granted an application made by the defense to call Prof. Lewis, by whose advice Arnim appropriated the documents.

German officials testified as to the mode of conducting business in the Paris embassy.

Count Wesdeblen, counselor of the embassy, deposed that the archives were complete when handed to Count Arnim after a temporary absence.

Another attaché deposed that it was not impossible that a few documents might get mislaid.

At the close of the sitting the Public Prosecutor complained that the *Voss Gazette* of yesterday published a report of the private deliberations of the court, apparently emanating from the counsel for the defense. He reserved the right to take further steps in connection with this matter.

ILLNESS OF THE ACCUSED.

LONDON, Dec. 11—5:30 A. M.—The *Daily News* correspondent at the trial of Arnim reports that the prisoner yesterday showed serious symptoms of illness, and was overcome by sickness. The court rose at an early hour at his request.

SPAIN.

SERRANO TO GO NORTH IMMEDIATELY.

MADRID, Dec. 10.—Marshal Serrano will take his departure from this city for the North immediately.

A FORTHCOMING PROCLAMATION FROM GEN. LOMA—DEVASTATION THREATENED.

HENDAYE, Dec. 9, via LONDON, Dec. 10.—Gen. Loma is preparing a proclamation, summoning the Carlist insurgents to surrender within eight days, and threatening to devastate the country occupied by them in case of further resistance.

FRANCE.

THE ARMY CADETS QUESTION SETTLED—BONAPARTIST ALMANAC.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—An understanding has been come to between Gen. De Cissey, Minister of War, and the Military Committee of the Assembly, in regard to the army cadets.

A number of copies of a Bonapartist almanac have been seized by the Police in this city.

THE WEST INDIES.

HEAVY RAINS IN HAYTI—COFFEE—CONFLAGRATION IN SAINT KITTS.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—Advices from Hayti are to Nov. 26. Heavy rains had rendered the country roads impassable. Little coffee had come to market and business was dull.

A serious conflagration is reported in the Island of St. Kitts about the 10th ult.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—1 A. M.—The barometer continues high in the Mississippi Valley and low north of lower lake region. Clear weather has prevailed in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with light or gentle winds and slight changes in temperature. Generally cloudy weather has prevailed in the lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, and Eastern Tennessee, with light snow or rain. Threatening weather and light rain are reported from the Southern portion of the Middle States. Easterly or southerly winds and generally clear weather continues in New England. The barometer has risen and the temperature fallen decidedly in the North-west, with northerly or westerly winds and generally clear weather.

The rivers have fallen at Nashville and Pittsburg, and risen at Cincinnati and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lake region, decidedly colder and partly cloudy weather will prevail, with north or west winds, rising barometer east of Minnesota and Iowa, and snow in the northern portions of Wisconsin and Michigan.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, clear or clearing and colder weather, north or west winds, and continued high barometer.

For the lower lake region, colder and partly cloudy weather, with brisk south-west or north-west winds, rising barometer and light snow near Lake Ontario.

For the Middle States, light rain or snow, followed by colder and clearing weather, southerly winds veering to westerly, and falling followed by rising barometer.

For New-England generally, cloudy weather and light rain or snow, with slight changes in temperature, falling barometer and southerly winds veering to westerly.

For the canal regions of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, the temperature will remain below freezing during Friday night.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	40°	35°	3:30 P. M.	42°	43°
6 A. M.	40°	35°	6 P. M.	40°	40°
9 A. M.	41°	37°	9 P. M.	36°	39°
12 M.	42°	40°	12 P. M.	35°	39°

Average temperature yesterday.......38½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......39½°

JAMAICA.

THE FORTUNE AT KINGSTON—THE COLON CABLE REPAIRED—COOLIE TRAFFIC AGAIN.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 3.—The American steamer Fortune, Commander Green, has arrived here, and will remain a few days in port before proceeding to Aspinwall. The officers were entertained at dinner on Monday evening by Vice Consul Nunes, and afterward appeared in an amateur concert in aid of a church school-house.

The Colon cable has been restored and is now in working order. It was damaged by the German mail steamer dragging her anchor.

The ship Forfarshire, which arrived at Demerara on the 30th of October, from Calcutta, with coolies, had fifty-two deaths from choleraic diarrhea on the passage.

The ship Golden Fleece, which arrived at Trinidad, from India, with coolies, had twenty-seven deaths on the passage.

VENEZUELA.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION—CONTRADICTORY REPORTS—THE STEAMER BOLIVAR.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—The steamer from St. Thomas Dec. 5 arrived to-day, bringing advices from Venezuela to the 21st ult. Reports about the progress of the revolution in Coro were contradictory, both parties claiming advantages.

The Venezuelan steamer Bolivar, having fully repaired, left St. Thomas on the 27th ult. for Laguayra.

THE BOSTON BOY MURDERER CONVICTED.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—The trial of Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, was concluded here to-day. The jury, after four hours and a half of deliberation, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation to mercy. The trial excited great interest. Pomeroy is but fifteen years of age, and was under indictments for two murders, that of Katie Curran, a little girl, who was enticed by him into the cellar of his mother's house, where he concealed her mutilated remains under a pile of bricks, and the shockingly brutal murder of the little boy Millen, aged four years, of which he has just been convicted.

DESTITUTION IN FALL RIVER.

FALL RIVER, Dec. 10.—The condition of the labor market in this city is unusually depressed. Hundreds of men with families have been seeking employment for months unavailingly, and since the 1st of December 400 laborers have been discharged from city work. The number of applicants for relief from the city poor funds has alarmingly increased, averaging over seventy per day, an unprecedented number in the history of the city.

THE PRIVATIONS OF A SCOUTING PARTY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Second Lieut. Turner, Tenth Cavalry, commanding a scouting expedition from Fort Sill, reports to Head-quarters the fact that he scouted ten days, traveling over 210 miles through a country barren of game. The rations of the officers and men becoming exhausted, they were forced to subsist upon horse-flesh for the last six days of the scout. The men and animals suffered severely from cold weather and other causes.

KING KALAKAUA AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 10.—King Kalakaua and suite arrived here this afternoon from San Francisco. The King was suffering from a bilious attack, and, by advice of his physicians, did not leave his car. Consequently he postponed his inspection of Chicago, which he was desirous of making, until his return westward. The King left by a special train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at 5:15 P. M.

THE CASE OF GEORGE F. HILT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—The case of George F. Hilt, before United States Commissioner Biddle, was again postponed on account of Hilt's illness.

THE FUNERAL OF EZRA CORNELL.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The funeral of the late Hon. Ezra Cornell will take place at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

WASHINGTON.

THE ARKANSAS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION TO BEGIN TO-DAY—THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE—THE NAVAJO DELEGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The committee investigating Arkansas affairs have not yet begun the preparation of their report. Before they conclude their opinion as to the matters in controversy a hearing of counsel from the different parties to the contest will be had, and it is the intention of the committee to secure all possible aid and information from argument. One of the interesting questions in dispute is whether the legality of the Constitution can be tried before the United States Court. Ordinarily in questions involving State Constitutions the decision of the State Court is decisive, but in this case the question is raised whether the Reconstruction acts, which require certain provisions in the Constitutions of the reconstructed States, are not in the nature of a compact with the States, and if so the Constitution of the State of Arkansas may, under it, be brought before the Supreme Court. The law of Congress required certain provisions. A State incorporates them in the Constitution for the purpose of being admitted to representation, and then, having gained the purpose, makes a new Constitution, leaving out the provisions which were put in as a condition for representation. This may possibly be regarded as so connecting the case with the laws of the United States that the legality of the Arkansas Constitution, and the Government in power under it, may be definitely settled by the highest judicial court in the land.

A PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

The Pacific mail jobbers must now meet the charges against them before a committee of Congress. The Ways and Means Committee, finding an inquiry into the affairs of this company upon its docket of unfinished business, has taken the case immediately in hand. Yesterday, at a secret meeting of the committee, subpœnas were issued for several persons, whose testimony was desired, and the members pledged themselves to secrecy till announcements of the service of the papers was received. The late President Sage, Rufus Hatch, and C. K. Garrison have been summoned. A subpœna was forwarded for Irwin, who is credited with disbursing the funds by which the subsidies were pulled through Congress, but service upon him has not yet been made, though measures have been taken to secure his attendance. The investigation will probably be public. There is no doubt that if the facts can be obtained the inquiry will make a genuine sensation. Garrison has said things privately in New-York, which have come to the knowledge of members of the committee, that, if repeated here, will bring some members of Congress into the case. He is reported to have said, for instance, that a certain Congressman threatened his life if he should testify to the truth. Congressional investigations have not usually accomplished much, but the success of the Committee on Ways and Means last Winter with the Sanborn frauds gives hopes of its clearing up the mysteries of the Pacific Mail. The Committee on Ways and Means will begin the investigation as soon as the witnesses summoned arrive, which may possibly be to-morrow. The examination by this committee will be confined to inquiries as to the use of money in Congress in securing the passage of subsidies. Whatever developments of the other affairs of the company are made they will be incidental to the inquiry in this direction. It ought to be said in this connection that the attack upon Mr. Garfield for reporting from the Appropriations Committee the appropriation for the continuance of this subsidy is exceedingly unjust, for the Appropriation Committee has not only not reported it, but has not yet acted upon this item in connection with the Appriation bill.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Trade are here for the purpose of consulting with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means and Banking and Currency Committees in relation to the commerce and finances of the country. This committee is composed of gentlemen from the principal cities, and is headed by Frederick Fraeley, of Philadelphia, President of the National Board of Trade. The currency is the principal subject to be brought forward by this committee. At present they have no definite plan. They have been in consultation to-night, and expect to be able to recommend something definite by to-morrow. The principle which is most in favor with the committee is something like that advocated in the House to-day by Mr. Phelps, of New-Jersey. They say it is useless to endeavor to enact any bill that would expand the currency, as such a measure would fail to secure Executive approval. It is probable they will unite in recommending that a bill be passed creating a loan for fifty years, or a longer period, the interest to be paid in gold, this loan to be applied to redeeming such amount of legal tender notes as may be deemed prudent by Congress. On the reciprocity and transportation questions the committee are not harmonious, but they expect to be able to reconcile their differences by discussion. Most of them do not regard with favor the proposition for the Government to aid in constructing canals or railroads, believing that more will be accomplished by healthy competition and the natural laws of trade.

THE INDIAN DELEGATION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Navajo Indians to-day had an interview with the President at the White House, which was very much like all the conferences with Indians. The disadvantage of having to talk through two interpreters in this case became apparent, for it is learned this evening that the Indians misunderstood the President's words in a way that may cause considerable embarrassment to the Indian office. Speaking in regard to some of their requests, he said that the matter would be "arranged" by the Commissioner, but as the Indians understood it from their interpreters, the President promised that the Indian Commissioner would grant their request. They are expecting complete success for their negotiations, and will be disappointed when they learn the truth.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE MOOTED CESSION OF MEXICAN TERRITORY—OPINIONS OF THE MEXICAN PRESS.

Pertinent to the revived report that negotiations are pending between the Governments of the United States and Mexico for the cession of a part of the territory of the latter to the former country, it can be officially stated that in October last, Minister Foster sent to Secretary Fish, two articles which had recently appeared in the *Diario Official* of Mexico, with translations thereof, referring to that subject, the Minister adding: "The articles have special significance from their appearance in the official journal of the Government as indicating the sentiment of the present Administration of Mexico upon a subject which has gained currency through unfounded newspaper reports." The *Diario Official* of Aug. 16, first refers to the rumor that the Mexican Government has made propositions to the United States for the cession of the States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Sonora, a part of Sinaloa, part of Durango, and the Territory of Lower California, and then adds: "The Mexican people have always regarded with indignation any idea of a cession of a part, even an inch, of its territory, and to-day the public man who should propose such a thing would not even be judged as a criminal, but we should hand him over to the medical fraternity as a case of extreme lunacy. Such is the conviction of all Mexicans. This Government has not made, nor will it ever admit, propositions for parting with a single jot of the territory of the nation." All the press of Mexico united in declaring the report which originated on the Pacific coast to be without foundation. The report also prevailed in Europe, but was promptly contradicted by Mexican commercial agents.

LIEUT. WHEELER'S EXPEDITION.

The expedition for the geographical and geological exploration, and survey of the territory west of the 100th meridian, commanded by Lieut. George M. Wheeler, of the Corps of Engineers, has entirely withdrawn from field work for the present season, the last parties under Lieuts. Marshall, Whipple, Birnie, Price, and others, having now returned to Washington. The expedition was composed of eight officers, thirty-eight assistants, and thirty-nine employés, and was divided into six, and often more, compact field parties, and two astronomical stations, and operated without escort. It traversed interesting regions in Colorado and New-Mexico, and has surpassed its valuable work of former years, so highly commended by scientific authorities, and stated by the War Department officially to be sufficient, in the interest of that department alone, to justify all the expenses incurred, thus leaving a handsome balance of gain in other ways to the country. As the basis of this survey is geographical, and the work proceeds from most accurate astronomical bases, the permanent value of the results cannot be too highly appreciated. The collections in natural history by Drs. Yarrow and Rothrock, and Profs. Henshaw and Cope, including many new species in various departments, are arriving, or have already been received, and will excite great interest.

THE OVERFLOW—RELIEF FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of War to-day sent to the House of Representatives a report from the Commissary Department showing the manner in which supplies had been distributed to sufferers from the overflow of the Lower Mississippi, and the Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama rivers, under authority of the act of Congress during last session, showing the cost to be as follows: To Louisiana, $280,156; to Mississippi, $6,986; to Alabama, $23,123; expense incurred in purchasing and distributing, $1,347; total, $311,612. Amount received from sales of bacon improperly distributed, but regained and sold, $666; net total, $310,946.

SMITH OF ARKANSAS.

V. V. Smith, claiming to be Governor of Arkansas, arrived here to-day.

ALABAMA CLAIMS DECISIONS.

The Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims to-day announced its decisions in cases Nos. 11 and 239 as follows: The allegation of loyalty must be averred in the petition of the claimant, either in terms or in substance, so as to meet in this particular the requirements of the act of June 23, 1874. Where an amendment of the petition is necessary, and the claimant is on the high seas or beyond reach, the attorney of record may amend it; but he must set forth, in an affidavit or deposition of a third person, the fact of such absence of the petitioner, and the impossibility of his return in time to verify the amendment before the expiration of the six months allowed for filing petitions with the court. The question as to whether all sailors on American vessels, of whatever nationality, captured and injured by Confederate cruisers, are entitled to indemnity, occupied the court during the day. Mr. C. C. Beaman, Jr., for the claimants, and Mr. J. A. J. Creswell counsel for the United States.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $262,625 92.

The Welland Canal was officially closed for the season at noon yesterday.

Percival L. Everett, of Boston, was yesterday elected Grand Master of the Masons of Massachusetts.

A boy named Roderick Morley, aged twelve years, was drowned while skating yesterday afternoon, in Springfield, Mass.

The South Georgia Methodist Conference, in session at Savannah, Ga., yesterday adopted the temperance resolution by a vote of 61 to 40.

The Grand Lodge has elected James A. Hoyt, of Anderson, Grand Master of the Masons in South Carolina, vice Gen. J. B. Kershaw, who declines reelection.

F. McKenzie, Liberal, was re-elected to the Canadian Parliament, yesterday, for Montreal West, by a majority of six votes. Mr. White, of the Montreal *Gazette*, ran against him.

Martha, daughter of Frederick Longbottom, aged seven years, was scalded to death on Wednesday at Woonsocket, R. I., by falling into a pit for receiving exhaust steam at Enterprise Mill.

Michael Cronin, charged with having set fire to the Dufferin Hotel, in St. Thomas, Ontario, in October last, was yesterday convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years with hard labor.

Julius L. Clarke has resigned the office of State Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, and Gov. Talbot has appointed as his successor Stephen H. Rhodes, of Taunton, the Deputy Commissioner.

The Rockland Shoe Company, at Rockland, Me., has suspended, the entire capital having been absorbed in the two and a half years the company has been doing business. The liabilities will exceed the assets about $40,000.

Mr. Roberts, an English agriculturist, well known as a judge and official reporter of several agricultural societies in England, has been appointed successor to Prof. McCandlish as Principal of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

Notice has been filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by Benjamin Balch, of Newburyport, of his intention to apply to the next General Court for an act of incorporation for the Darien Ship Canal Company, with a capital not to exceed $100,000,000.

The Grand Jury of Frankfort, Ky., yesterday, found an indictment against Thomas C. Jones, the present Clerk of the Court of Appeals, charging him with usurping an office established by the Constitution, by being ineligible, from the fact that he accepted a challenge to fight a duel. Jones gives bond in the sum of $20,000, and the case is set for trial Tuesday next.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Valdosta, Ga., on Wednesday night, destroyed $5,000 worth of property.

A destructive fire occurred on Wednesday night at Darien, Ga. The Post Office and several business houses were destroyed. The loss is about $50,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the Novelty Spice Mills, No. 183 Duane street, owned by J. G. Worth, and before the flames could be extinguished, the building was completely gutted and the contents destroyed. The loss on stock is estimated at $10,000, and is covered by an insurance of $29,000 in City and out-of-town companies. The building is owned by L. F. Applegate, and is damaged to the extent of $5,000; fully insured.

TILTON VS. BEECHER.

ARGUMENT ON THE PROPOSED BILL OF PARTICULARS.

ANOTHER AFFIDAVIT FROM MR. TILTON—WHAT HE EXPECTS TO PROVE AND WHAT HE ACKNOWLEDGES HE CANNOT—WHAT COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES WANT.

The argument on the order for Mr. Tilton to show cause why he should not be required to furnish a bill of particulars of the charges made by him against Mr. Beecher in the suit now pending was concluded in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, before Judge McCue. The plaintiff was represented by Ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris, and the defendent by Hon. William M. Evarts, Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, and Gen. B. F. Tracy. Mr. Tilton was in court, and occupied a seat in the rear of his counsel. Shortly after 10 o'clock Judge McCue arrived, and at 10:20 o'clock, the argument commenced. The court-room was comfortably filled, a large number of the Brooklyn bar being present. Commissioner Whiting, of the Board of City Works, Corporation Counsel De Witt, and a few other city officials were also in the room. At 10:20 Mr. Shearman rose, and renewed his application for a bill of particulars specifying the times and places at which the criminal acts charged had been committed. Mr. Morris replied by reading an affidavit of his client, setting forth that the testimony by which he proposed to make out his case consisted first of confession, orally and in writing, made by Mr. Beecher to Francis D. Moulton, Emma R. Moulton, Theodore Tilton, and others; second, of confessions made by Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton to Emma R. Moulton, Martha B. Bradshaw, Florence Tilton, Theodore Tilton and others; third, of written and printed letters of Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, respectively; and lastly, by acts, declarations, conduct, &c., not amounting to direct proof, but which are admissible under the rules of evidence. The affidavit further states that the confessions alluded to particularize, first, the 10th of October, 1868, and the house of Mr. Beecher, and second, the 17th of October, 1868, and the house of Mr. Tilton, as the times and places of the two specific acts of adultery which the plaintiff is prepared to prove. The plaintiff adds that he is not absolutely certain that these days are exact, but he is positive that the criminal intercourse charged took place very near or about these dates. The same, he says, is true in regard to the places specified, it being possible that the first of the acts was committed at his own house, and the second at the house of Mr. Beecher. In addition to these two instances, Mr. Tilton adds that the confessions made to him by the guilty parties admitted other adulterous acts at various times between the 10th of October, 1868, and the Spring of 1870, but that no especial time or place was mentioned. He therefore does not expect to be able to prove any definite period at which such additional intercourse was had. The granting of the order asked for by the defense would deprive him of important evidence and unjustly restrict his legal rights. He therefore requests that a clause be inserted in the proposed order by which his privilege of producing such additional testimony shall be distinctly recognized. Mr. Shearman in reply read a modification of the proposed clause which he said the defense were willing to accept. The amendment admitted the right of the plaintiff to put in evidence such additional confessions of Mr. Beecher as specified some particular date for the further criminal transactions alleged. This Mr. Morris rejected as too favorable to the defense. Mr. Shearman followed, giving a brief history of the granting of bills of particulars. He said that there was one unbroken line of precedents, all pointing toward the granting of such a bill, especially in a case of this magnitude, where the issue would "either consign the plaintiff's wife and another man to merited disgrace or brand him (here the speaker turned and eyed Mr. Tilton in an expressive manner) with lasting ignominy and shame." This was followed up with a sarcastic reference to the story of Susannah and the Elders. Here, he said, as in all these cases, they found the inevitable witness and his pure, disinterested "mutual friend." This provoked a smile on all sides, but otherwise there was very little tendency to levity on the part either of the Bar or of the audience.

Mr. Morris, for the defense, replied at some length. If this order were granted, he said, the jury must find that the guilt charged had been committed on some particular day. This was unfair on the face of it. If they proved the guilt of the defendant on any day, or at any time between the dates named in the complaint, that was enough. It was not the question of the day that was at stake. The question was, Did Mr. Beecher commit adultry or did he not? This trifling and coquetting about the precise day on which this crime had been committed, was in fact a confession of the main charge against him. Let the court grant this order, and no matter how much or how weighty the proof against the defendant, the jury would be unable to find him guilty, unless the precise day, and no other, on which the offense had been committed, was specified beforehand. Under this ruling the main question would never get to the jury at all; they would be confused and flounder in the meshes of the momentous question as to what hour Mr. Beecher had selected for ruining the defendant's wife. They intended to prove their case clearly and beyond a doubt, not only by the testimony of the defendant and witnesses, but by the previous confessions of Mr. Beecher himself, and any attempt to hamper or cripple them in so doing, by limiting them to two or more fixed dates, would be unjust to the last degree. If this order, as proposed by the defendant's counsel, hampered the jury in any degree, the court was bound not to grant it.

Mr. Evarts replied for the defense. Under the rules of law and evidence the plaintiff would not be entitled to a verdict unless specific acts were proved. It was not enough that the evidence sustained the general charge against Mr. Beecher, unless the prosecution proved the specific day or days on which the intimacy had taken place. This law was neither flexible nor to be evaded. It had been the constant practice of the courts for generations, and any failure to enforce it in this case would be a denial of justice to the defense. A fair and honest statement of what the prosecution intended to prove was not only his client's privilege, but his vested right. In conclusion, he wished to thank his learned friend (Mr. Morris) for the acknowledgment they had so long been striving to get at, viz., that the prosecution had no proof of any other adulterous act than the two dates already mentioned.

Mr. Morris added a few words, reiterating what he had said before, that the defense were striving to interpose obstructions to the fair trial of the case. At the close of his remarks the case was submitted to the Judge. The court took the papers and reserved its decision. Below will be found a full report of the proceedings.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. TILTON—ARGUMENT BY COUNSEL AS TO FIXING A BILL OF PARTICULARS—DECISION OF THE COURT RESERVED.

The Court—Are you ready with your motion, Mr. Shearman?

Mr. Shearman—We are, your Honor.

The Court—Are you ready, Mr. Morris?

Mr. Morris—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—If the court please, this is a motion renewing the application for a bill of particulars, as it is called, under the order of the plaintiff to be required to show cause why he should not deliver to the defendant's attorney in some reasonable time before the trial a statement in writing, fortified by his oath, of the particular times and places at which he expects or intends to prove that any acts of adultery or criminal intercourse took place between the defendant and the wife of the plaintiff, and why he should not be precluded from giving evidence upon the trial of any such acts not specified in the bill of particulars, and why he should not have such other relief as may be just. This order to show cause was obtained upon the affidavit formerly read, and with which your Honor, having sat upon the appeal in the General Term, is familiar, upon the complaint, the answer, the affidavit of the defendant, and the affidavit of Mr. Clarkson, made Oct. 17, 1874, which set forth the statement of the plaintiff, published in the New-York *Graphic*, in which he alleged that these times and places were explicitly made known to him; and it was obtained further upon the affidavit of Thomas G. Shearman, which is not very material to read, as it simply states the fact of the appeal to the General Term, the appeal to the Court of Appeals, the reversal of the order of the court by the Court of Appeals, its remittance to this court for further action, the fact that we had not at the time of making this affidavit secured the attention of the court and the reasons why the motion should not be made before Thursday in consequence of the necessary delay in obtaining the opinion of the court and the absence of Mr. Evarts, who has only just returned this morning. And I am sorry to say that the opinion of the Court of Appeals, in an official form, has not yet come down, although we applied for it immediately. I understand the fact to be, that the opinion, as published in the newspapers, is the first draft of the opinion, before the Judges signed it in an official form, and they prefer to revise it simply to see that there are no small mistakes as to the volumes of reports, the dates, and such-like matters. I understand that the plaintiff has an affidavit to read, which he will now read.

Mr. Morris read the following affidavit:

MR. TILTON'S AFFIDAVIT.

City of Brooklyn.—Theodore Tilton vs. Henry Ward Beecher.—City of Brooklyn, ss.: Kings County.

Theodore Tilton, the above-named plaintiff, being duly sworn, deposes,

That the sum total of the knowledge possessed by him of the sexual intercourse between Henry Ward Beecher and Elizabeth R. Tilton, and of the times and places thereof, consist as follows:

First—Confessions of the said sexual intercourse made by Henry Ward Beecher to Francis D. Moulton, Emma R. Moulton, and Theodore Tilton, and others.

Second—Confessions of said sexual intercourse made by Elizabeth R. Tilton to Emma R. Moulton, Martha B. Bradshaw, Florence Tilton, Theodore Tilton, and others.

Third—Written and printed papers, documents, and letters by Henry Ward Beecher.

Fourth—Written and printed papers, documents, and letters by Elizabeth R. Tilton.

Fifth—Written and printed papers, documents, and letters to other persons.

Sixth—Acts, declarations, and conduct by said Henry Ward Beecher and said Elizabeth R. Tilton respectively, tending to such sexual intercourse without locating it in any time or place.

Seventh—And various circumstances, not amounting to direct proof, derived from the acts, oral declarations, and written papers and documents of the said Henry Ward Beecher and other persons, communicated to him and admissible against him.

And deponent further says, that the aforesaid confessions made to others than this defendant, do not to this deponent's knowledge, nor did any or either of them specify any time when or place where any sexual intercourse between the said defendant and the wife of this plaintiff occurred.

That the confessions so made to this deponent named but two specific occasions, and but two places when and where such intercourse was had, namely, in and at the house of said defendant, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 10th day of October, 1868, and the other at the house of this plaintiff, in said city, on the 17th of October, 1868.

But the deponent is not absolutely certain that the above are the precise dates given by said confessions, but is positive that they were about and very near to those two days. Nor is this deponent positive that the places assigned to these dates were as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1868, may have been at the house of this deponent, and that on the 17th of October, at the house of this defendant.

And this deponent further says that the confessions so made to him admitted various acts of adultery by the said defendant with the said wife of the deponent, between the said 10th of October, 1868, and the Spring of 1870, but did not particularize any time or place otherwise than as above stated.

That this deponent does not expect to be able on the trial of this action to prove by any eye-witness any such intercourse, or to prove any definite time or place, when or where such intercourse occurred except by the confessions aforesaid, and that the only proof of the adultery charged by the complainant within the control or knowledge of this deponent, or which he expects to be able to offer upon said trial; and this deponent is unable to furnish any other statement of the particular times or places at which he expects or intends to prove that any such acts of adultery or criminal intercourse took place between the defendant and the wife of the plaintiff, than as above given.

And this deponent respectfully says that any order for the particulars, as prayed for by this motion, which shall preclude the deponent from maintaining this by proof of confessions, acts, and declarations, and other testimony tending to prove the adultery in the complaint, although such evidence may not indicate the time and place of its commission, would deprive this deponent of material testimony, and, as he is advised by his counsel and believes, would injuriously and unjustly restrict his legal rights, and he therefore respectfully prays and insists, in case this court should grant any order for particulars, that a clause be inserted therein to the following effect, viz.:

THE PROPOSED ORDER.

"But this order is not to be so construed or applied as to prohibit the plaintiff in the final trial of this action from introducing evidence of confessions, acts, declarations, writings, and documents which may be deemed admissible under the general rules of evidence, as if this order had not been made, and which do not in terms refer to any particular act or time of adultery, but proving by such evidence the adulterous intercourse charged in the complaint, although it may not thereby appear to have been committed on any particular day or at any particular place." THEODORE TILTON.

Sworn before me this 10th day of December, 1874.
GEO. W. RODENCK, Notary Public.

The Court—Read that last paragraph again.

(Mr. Morris reads last paragraph.)

MR. SHEARMAN WANTS TO AMEND THE ORDER.

Mr. Shearman—If your Honor please, after making the order as to the particulars, to insert this clause:

"That this order is not to be construed as precluding the plaintiff from giving evidence of any alleged confession on the part of the defendant of any such criminal or improper acts in which any particular time or place should be alleged."

Your Honor will, of course, have no objection, because we consider it right and fair, in accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Morris—We must object to the insertion proposed to be made by the other side, because it is impossible that specific evidence of any acts should be given as to any particular place or occasion. In any other respect the order here covers the entire grounds of the defense.

The Court—Can it not be modified so as to make that more clear, and avoid the apparent inconsistency?

Mr. Morris—When we go to the trial of this case we want all the legitimate evidence. We do not want to have the order in such a shape that the court will say that the jury must know the particular date and place.

Mr. Shearman—We should be willing to insert that question too.

Mr. Evarts—We want to have the acts concentrating upon which all the legal evidence is to bear, and that legal evidence, we admit, may be in part made of statements, and may tend to emphasize the evidence upon those particular acts.

MR. MORRIS DOES NOT WANT TO RESTRICT THE JURY.

Mr. Morris—This is the point: If the particular day must be named, we go to trial, and we are restricted to proving the adultery upon that particular day, and the jury are restricted either to finding adultery on that particular day, or not finding it, against the defendant. We are deprived of the legitimate advantage of our evidence. For instance, we may be able to prove such acts by letters—by documents; we may be able to clearly establish intercourse with these parties; we have given them a clear statement in our affidavit as to the evidence that we propose to offer on that point, so that there could be no apprehension of surprise. Now, what we want is this—to go to the trial with the issues in such a shape and form that the jury, when we have introduced our evidence, may say that the defendant is guilty of adultery—although we are unable to say that it occurred upon any particular day—if it occurred within the time alleged in the complaint. Now, that is the issue. Now, we do not want to go to trial where the jury are restricted to finding the acts committed at a particular time and place; we do not want to go to trial where any such result is possible. All that we ask is to have that issue met fairly, where the legitimate evidence may be introduced with force and weight.

MR. EVARTS WANTS A PARTICULAR TIME NAMED.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, there is no such thing as a unanimous opinion of a jury that the act of adultery has been committed, without any opinion of the jury that it was committed at any particular time, and there is no such thing as a conclusion of adultery, or a conclusion as to the fact, without any proof of its having occurred. If it occurred, it must have occurred at some time or place. Now, this is within reasonable limits, as I said previously. Let it be alleged that the adultery occurred at some definite time, as during a voyage from one part of the Mediterranean to another, or within the space of a fortnight. Well, that is time and place, without the necessity of evidence that it occurred on this or that day, or in this or that part of the ship. You understand that. Now, if the jury in that case —if there had been a jury—had come to a conclusion that it was committed in that voyage, and then had not come to a conclusion as to the date when it was committed, that would be a conclusion that there had been an adultery, without any opinion as to the time and place. That is what the counsel means.

Mr. Morris—Do you claim that if we furnish a bill of particulars containing the affidavit that the act occurred on any specific days, as the 10th and 19th of October, the jury, in order to find a verdict against your client, must find that it occurred on one of those two dates?

Mr. Evarts—Well, I do not see that it is either date, if you say on or about.

The Court—As I understand it, in a bill of particulars they are confined to the exact date. Let me suggest, as it is very desirable that this discussion should end, and that this case should come to a speedy trial: I understand the other side to claim this—that if you had alleged that the adultery was committed in the City of Washington, then it might be competent for you to prove that it occurred while the parties were traveling from New-York to Philadelphia, or from Philadelphia to Baltimore, or at such time as they may have reached Washington, at or about the time of the alleged offense. That would be proving the act, but you would not be permitted under that to prove that adultery was committed in general. I understand they are willing that you should prove all acts tending to prove the truth of the allegations contained in your complaint, at or about certain dates, but I do not imagine they want to limit you to the exact date.

Mr. Morris—Why should we be restricted to any particular dates? This is the point. What I want is this: When we go to trial in this case, we produce our general evidence showing the relation existing between the parties, made up of various acts, and the conduct of the parties under various circumstances, from which we say there is only one legitimate deduction. Now we don't want to have the jury told, "You must find, in order to bring in a verdict for the plaintiff, that the adultery was committed at any particular date, or at or about any particular date."

THE ONLY ISSUE.

The only issue here is whether the defendant has committed adultery or whether he has not, during the time we allege. Now, why should there be any restriction at all as to the date? They know our evidence with reference to specifications; we have discussed that openly and frankly with them. Now, why should there be any restriction? Most assuredly they do not want to go to a trial of this case—they do not want that a verdict in favor of the defendant should be rendered by the restrictions placed upon the jury which would prevent them from giving the evidence its legitimate weight. Now, why should there be any restriction at all? They know that we allege two dates upon which we have specific information. We say it was committed at various times within a certain period. Would it be any more specific if we should say it was committed on the 10th of October and at various dates between the 10th of October and the 1st day of September, and on the 1st of September and on various dates between the 1st of September and the 1st of November? Would that give them any useful knowledge or information?

MR. MORRIS SEES NO NECESSITY FOR AN ORDER.

Before furnishing them with a bill of particulars on demand, I would ask your Honor what information does it give them now? What right object, I ask, is there in having any restriction whatever, unless the purpose is to inform us on the trial with reference to our evidence. They have said that we may bring witnesses here to prove that the parties were in certain places, from which we would induce an inference of adultery. Now, we tell them that we do not propose any such thing. We disclose simply and fully how we propose to prove adultery in this case. Now, I ask, can it not be left safely to the court to try this case without limitation. The only purpose of limitation is, that an advantage may be obtained, and that we may be restricted so that our evidence may not have its legitimate force. I submit to the court in all frankness and candor that I see no reason whatever for the making of any order here.

The Court—All this discussion has taken place on the ground that here the orders were so nearly alike that they could be accommodated.

A RESTRICTION THAT OUGHT NOT TO BE.

Mr. Morris—Well, I say if we allege these two dates, and the jury must find the adultery to be committed on those days—the answer says: "On or about those days"—that that is a restriction that ought not to be.

Mr. Evarts—Name some other days.

Mr. Morris—We cannot put in what we know nothing about. When we first appeared before this court with our motion, it was thought to be a fit subject for jesting. That time has, however, now passed away, and we have got to the serious point.

REMARKS BY MR. SHEARMAN.

Mr. Shearman—I congratulate the plaintiff and his counsel that after so long a time they have at last got over their delicacy. They have got to the point where delicacy permits of giving true dates Oct. 10 and 17. That mystery of delicacy, that darkness, that which the plaintiff would not permit himself to disclose, turns out to be nothing else but what was disclosed two months before the delicacy was affecting him, and he had nothing more to tell, and knew nothing more, and yet wanted the public to believe that he had something behind so shocking and fearful that he could not utter it. We have now got past that, but if he had been frank and fair there never would have been occasion to waste the time of the court, nor for this delay. There has not been a day's delay, however, without cause, because there has been no time when this case could be tried without an extra panel of jurors, and there has been no time to summon such panel.

THE MERITS OF THE MOTION.

We now come to the merits of the motion. Permit me to observe that there has been an impression not only existing among those of the other side, but very wide-spread and general as to the propriety of such a motion being made, and, as I have now to appeal to your Honor's discretion, I will very briefly review the circumstances in connection therewith. It is a well-known fact that the origin of the bill of particulars is not in connection with actions on contracts, but in regard to the latter they are a very modern invention, introduced and taken from criminal and quasi criminal proceedings. The first book published in law on the subject of bills of particulars is Hawkins' Pleas in Criminal Cases. The first record which we have of their use was in an action for divorce on the ground of adultery. Prior to the year 1692, when it was ordered, there is no example in the books of any such thing in England. Certainly there were no reports in this country at that time, and therefore there is no example at all in English law of a bill of particulars being granted. The way in which they came to be introduced into actions of contract was thus: More than forty years ago, when these bills were——

Mr. Morris objected to statements being made on this point.

The Court—I do not see that the origin of bills of particulars in actions of contracts affects this.

Mr. Shearman—I do not assume that your Honor will exercise any discretion in my favor, but when your Honor says that you have decided to grant the motion, I will abstain. Until then I shall endeavor to do the best for my case. I say that more than 400 years ago a change was made by the Legislature ordering all proceedings to be taken in English instead of Latin, and almost immediately afterward common counts come into existence in pleadings on contracts. Before that it was customary to have one or two counts in each complaint set forth, in which plaintiff went into details. After that the practice of common counts was established, which meant, to set forth in a vague form seven or eight modes of pleading the same facts. It was after that that bills of particulars began to be introduced into actions of contracts. There is an opinion of Judge Bailey, in the King's Bench, in 1827, in which he speaks of the frequency of bills of particulars in actions on contract, being in moderate use 200 years before, when they were used in criminal proceedings, and 140 years before in proceedings for adultery, and he proceeds to show that in actions like these bills of particulars took their rise, and that this is not a foreign proceeding in actions only on contract.

HE ARGUES IN FAVOR OF THE ORDER.

The question of the power of this court to grant this order is settled; the question of legal discretion remains. Now, upon that we have again an unbroken line of precedents. I call upon the learned counsel on the other side to show, if they can, one single action in the history of the law, brought either for defalcation or for criminal conversation, in which an application for particulars was made where the pleading was vague and was denied. I produce to your Honor, without having by any means exhausted the list, or without desiring to weary you, an unbroken line of precedents in which a bill of particulars was granted, and I will show you that a bill of particulars was granted in cases where the pleadings were vague, and the plaintiff is not allowed to come into court, much less to go to the trial, without being prepared to prove with reasonable particularity and precision the details of the charge. It is precisely one of those decisions that no man is allowed to take the responsibility of alleging anything he is not prepared to prove. He may be justified in coming into court to give his recollection upon a long list—the prices of groceries or butchers' bills, without being quite certain that he has the witnesses to prove each specific charge; but when he comes into court with a charge like this, which tends to defame his own wife, and if his charges are not sustained, he blackens his own brow by having the audacity and wickedness to make a false charge of that kind, the courts have always required him to come prepared prove all, and when and where these fearful crimes have occurred. May it please your honor, if I were to go back on the long line of precedents, it is a striking fact that there is a precedent nearly 2,500 years old in actions of this kind.

SUSANA AND THE ELDERS.

In a book, concerning the veracity of which there is a dispute, but which is recognized and canonically accepted by more than two-thirds of the Christian world, and which is looked on by the other third with respect, there is a little story. I refer to the story of Susana and the elders. In that story, may it please your Honor, there were, as usual, two witnesses. It is a singular fact that in cases like these there have always been the inevitable witnesses and "mutual friend." Now, if your Honor please, a certain council of lawyers met on that case and they argued their venerable motion and heard the testimony of these two men in each other's presence; but there was a young man named Daniel, who was admitted among the judges on that occasion, and he stopped them just as they were about to execute this poor woman, and demanded that these two witnesses be put out of court and called in separately, and that each should produce his bill of particulars. And what was the result? He called in the great prototype of Mr. Tilton, and he demanded where this act took place. "Well," says Mr. Tilton, "it was under an oak tree." He was sent out, and he demanded that the prototype of Mr. Moulton be called in, and his bill of particulars was demanded. "Certainly," says he, "it was under a cedar tree," and that judgment has made the name of Daniel famous ever since. If we obtain a proper statement of the particulars in this case we shall have no difficulty in vindicating our client. I submit to your Honor, it is not a case only of the court's discretion, but it is a case in which we are entitled to the proper and just exercise of a judicial discretion. Under this state of facts we submit to your Honor that we are reasonably and properly entitled to this order. May it please the court, I have drawn up a part of the order which seems to us to be right and just, and, in conclusion, I beg leave to read it:

MR. SHEARMAN'S ORDER.

At a Special Term of the City Court of Brooklyn, at the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 11th day of December, 1874, present, Hon. Alexander McCue, Judge.

Theodore Tilton vs. Henry Ward Beecher.

On reading and filing the affidavit of Thomas G. Shearman, verified Dec. 7, 1874, and the affidavits of the defendant and of O. J. Clauson, verified Oct. 17, 1874, on the part of the defendant, and the affidavit of Theodore Tilton on the part of the plaintiff, and on the order to show cause granted herein Dec. 7, 1874, and the remitter from the Court of Appeals upon the appeal from the order heretofore made in this cause, denying the motion for a bill of particulars, and after hearing Thomas G. Shearman, Benjamin F. Tracy, and William M. Evarts, of counsel for the defendant, and Samuel D. Morris, of counsel for the plaintiff, it is now, on motion of counsel for the defendant, ordered:

That the plaintiff furnish the defendant's attorneys forthwith, and at least three clear days before the commencement of the trial of this action, a statement of the particulars, verified by the oath of the plaintiff setting forth the particular times and places by which he expects by evidence to prove that any criminal, wrongful, or improper action occurred between the defendant and the wife of the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff be, and he is hereby precluded, from offering any evidence at the trial of this action, tending to prove the occurrence of any such criminal, wrongful, or improper action at any other time or place than such as shall be specifically set forth in said statement of particulars; but this order is not construed as precluding the plaintiff from giving evidence of any alleged confession on the part of the defendant, of any such criminal, wrongful, or improper acts, of which alleged confession no particular time or place, shall be alleged to have been referred to.

ADDRESS OF MR. MORRIS.

Mr. Morris—I propose to say a few words, if your Honor please. The order proposed by counsel will have this effect, (and I can see no other purpose of any such order,) of excluding practically all the general evidence and reducing it to the confession made by the defendant to the plaintiff. That is the practical result.

The Court—Under the decision of the Court of Appeals testimony of the general confession would be clearly admissible, and I should not restrict you from the proof of any general acts or declarations which might have a tendency to prove the main issue.

Mr. Morris—That is not the idea of the counsel; it is the effect sought to be produced by the order, and it is the restriction sought to be imposed upon us, and we say it is erroneous, and will tend to prevent an impartial trial of the issue in this case. That is this. If we are allowed to introduce our general evidence, our general acts, declarations, and circumstances going to establish the criminal relations between these parties, and if that evidence is conclusive upon that point, if it is absolutely conclusive that, during the period alleged, this intercourse occurred between these parties, we are not entitled under this restriction to a verdict. It is against that that we proclaim. I say that we may, by evidence, establish the guilt of the defendant beyond argument, and the counsel for the defendant may get up to the jury, and admit the guilt of their client, and yet we may not be entitled to a verdict, under this order. Now, with this restriction, the jury cannot say simply you have proved the adultery, and therefore give us a verdict; but they are required to go one step further, and they must find that it was committed on the particular day alleged, before they can find a verdict for the plaintiff. Well, what would be the argument? Why, the counsel would say to the jury, where is the evidence that this was committed on the 10th, except the bare confession? They exclude all the others. That will be the burden of the charge to the jury. They must find under their oaths that it was committed upon a particular day, while this general evidence does not point to any particular day. We say that we have a right to our verdict if we establish the guilt of the defendant at any time within the period alleged under the complaint. But further; it not only would require a jury to go further, without finding the guilt of the defendant, but in considering the main question of guilt, their minds are hampered with their restrictions as to the time and particular day when it was committed, and they consider the time as to when it was committed as the first question.

THE TIME NOT MATERIAL.

I say that that is not fair. I say, if we prove our cause as alleged in our complaint, that the defendant has been guilty of adultery at any time, the time is not material. If we prove that the act of adultery was committed on any day, we should be entitled to our verdict, and not be hampered by any such restrictions. The jury are not left free to consider the main question, because as I say, their minds are upon the consideration of the other question—the day. Looking at the evidence, their minds would be upon the day. What is there in this evidence? How does this evidence point to the day? It points to the act. The counsel says we are reduced to two witnesses. By no means. The first witness we shall call upon the stand in this case—I do not mean in person—the first witness will be the defendant himself, and when we have exhausted the testimony of the witness that we shall first introduce—the defendant himself—we will claim we have established the act of adultery without going one step further, though we shall go further; but the evidence that we shall offer does not point to any particular day. It points to the fact that he is guilty of adultery within the period alleged in the complaint, but not on any particular day. Is that evidence to be excluded? Or, is the jury to say that that evidence points to the particular day, when there is nothing that points to any particular day, and yet it clearly points to the act, as though it was a declaration made by the defendant himself at the time. Now, I object to going to trial in this case with any shackles at all.

THE MAIN QUESTION.

We say let us meet the main question unhampered by any restrictive order. Let us meet the main question, the fact of adultery, and if we establish that to the satisfaction of the jury, we are entitled to our verdict. It would be a great hardship and might result, and would naturally, in the very injustice that I have indicated, by preventing the jury from giving the legitimate weight to our evidence that would be expected. Why this restriction? What is its object? Simply that the jury must find that it was on the particular day alleged. We submit that there shall be no restriction whatever. Your Honor has the discretion; the Court of Appeals says so, and I ask your Honor if, upon the facts now before you, it is right that we should be restricted. What is the object? Is it not plain and manifest? Is it intended to meet the issue fairly? Then why do you want a verdict in favor of your client, that he did not commit adultery on the particular day? If you get a verdict for your client, let that verdict be general. Let it be that he did not commit adultery on any day within the period alleged. Do not say that on 500 days he may have committed adultery, but on the five hundred and first day "you have failed to prove that he did commit adultery." That is not the contest here. The question is adultery or no adultery. Not whether it is adultery on the 10th day of October, or the 17th day of October, or any other day, but is it adultery? We urge it. We say that we are prepared to prove it. Give us the opportunity, but do not send us before the jury with shackles on, and do not hamper the jury and put chains upon them, but let them see whether there has been adultery on either one of those four or five hundred days, or at any time during that period, but do not compel them to say there has been adultery, but it was not upon that day—that we cannot say, upon our oaths, that it was upon that day. As I said before, the result would be, naturally, that just that result may occur—the jury, every one of them, believing, from the evidence, that the defendant was guilty of adultery, and every one of them unable to say, upon their oaths and consciences, that it occurred upon the particular day indicated. That may be the result, and I say that it is possible, under this restriction, that the counsel might admit to the jury that their client had been guilty of adultery, and yet have a verdict vindicating him, so far as such a verdict could vindicate him, from the charge. Now that is what I protest against. That is what we object to. We object to being hampered or restricted at all upon this trial, with reference to our evidence. We wish to be left free to offer all competent evidence, and we want the jury left free to consider that evidence, unrestricted or unhampered by any other consideration intermingled with it, but to consider the one sole single fact, "Is the defendant guilty of adultery, or is he not," and as that fact is found, so let the jury pronounce. That is what we insist upon, and we say that this order would restrict us. It would embarrass and hamper the jury without leaving them free to consider the evidence, as they ought to be left free, or it cannot have its legitimate weight with the jury. Now, I ask again, in view of the statement that your Honor has before made, that there shall be no restriction whatever in this case. It is a matter of discretion, because the Court of Appeals has said that you have the power. When we come to the facts that we have submitted to your Honor we thoroughly answer all the objections that have been heretofore raised to the ground upon which they have rested their application for the bill of particulars. The very ground upon which they put it in the affidavit is that they anticipated false and manufactured evidence with reference to times and to places. We come in and tell them what our evidence is.

The very reason they offer in their moving affidavit why they should have a bill of particulars is thoroughly, fully, and completely answered. (Turning to Mr. Beecher's counsel)—You say in your affidavit that you have been surprised by such evidence that we should bring forward witnesses to testify as to these facts, but we tell you our evidence upon these points. Where, then, is the necessity of any such reference to it?

WHAT REASON IS THERE FOR A RESTRICTION.

What reason, I ask your Honor, can there be in this case except to hamper us and the jury? What reason can there be for this restriction if it be not intended that the court and the jury should be required before they can render a verdict that it occurred on a particular day, and that it should be alleged in the bill of particulars. And that will be the burden of the argument upon the trial. The mind of the jury will be called to the fact, and they will be reminded of the fact, that there is not any evidence—that these letters introduced, whatsoever they may be, prove or do not prove adultery on a particular day named in the bill of particulars. So that the mind of the jury is drawn off from the main facts under consideration, and in such a case we have not the benefit of the evidence and cannot have the benefit of the evidence, just, for instance, of the first letter we shall introduce probably. Take any letter—and your Honor has seen some of the evidence, for much of it has been made public —take any letter or any date, Jan. 1, Feb. 5, or June 1, and while we shall claim that they establish the fact beyond all question, there is nothing upon the face of those letters that indicates any particular day or any particular time, but in connection with other facts and circumstances bearing upon the case we shall prove what is alleged in the complaint. Now, I ask, shall the jury be compelled to say that they have reference to a particular day, when there is nothing upon the face of the letters to indicate a particular day, and because that evidence does not indicate a particular day shall the jury be told that they cannot find a verdict unless they find as a material fact the particular day, because it is an immaterial fact in this case?

THE OBJECT OF RESTRICTING PLAINTIFF.

Now, that is the object; the only possible object there can be for any order restricting us upon the trial; there can be no other object; they can have no other object; it can have no other effect than just the effect they have referred to; and indeed it its confessed by the counsel—that is what they claim. The counsel maintain that we should be compelled to prove upon the trial that the adultery was committed on "a particular day," or, as the counsel has modified the expression to, "about that day." What does "about that day" mean? Why, it all comes back to the fact that the jury must consider the evidence in connection with the date. When the evidence—the general evidence—does not point out any particular date, but points out the fact itself, not the day or particular time, but to the fact, why should we be deprived of the natural effect of our evidence? Why should not the jury take the evidence, and say, "We are thoroughly satisfied as to the particular fact and of that alone?" Why should they not say: "Does this evidence establish the fact alleged in the complaint—to wit: that the defendant committed adultery with the wife of the plaintiff during the period alleged in the complaint?" What other purpose is there in that proposed order? What other object can it have? If it have, then the effect will be to deprive us of the benefit of our evidence. The jury are not left to consider the force and effect of our evidence; the force and effect of the acts and all the circumstances going, as we say, to establish the main fact.

WHY IMPOSE RESTRAINT?

Now, why should we, in a case of this kind, be placed under a restriction of this kind, especially since we have so fully met the objection heretofore raised for consideration why they should have a bill of particulars, that they were afraid we should produce false and manufactured evidence with reference to times and places which they would be unable to meet upon the trial? We say to them, in answer to that: "Here is the evidence, and the only evidence that we have, with reference to the particular point you raise." What more do they ask? We say: "You need be under no apprehension upon that point; there is our evidence—we disclose it to you; it does not make any difference whether we have heretofore refused to disclose it, because we did not believe in their right." We don't believe they have a right to it, and we don't believe it is a case where the court, after exercising its discretion, will order a bill of particulars. But we waive this objection, and we furnish them with the evidence. We furnish them with the fact, and now they chide us because we did furnish them with the fact, and now they seek to set aside our evidence by asking for a bill of particulars. Why not look to the acts? That is all the information they can have. What object can there be, except to get some advantage with reference to the trial and the evidence in this case? If it will be of no effect upon our evidence, if the jury are to be left to try the case unhampered in considering the effect of our evidence, then where is the necessity for the order? If the effect is to hamper us in any degree, however slight, then the order should not be granted. The effect of it, I think I have clearly shown; the jury would then be required, under the order, to find a material fact—only a material fact; but they might go one step further, and be required to find an immaterial fact—that is, to pronounce judgment upon the immaterial fact.

ADDRESS OF MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts—In this, as in every other case, the burden is upon the plaintiff and not upon the defendant, to prove any other charges that can be made; all evidence on the defendant's part that went beyond pertinency to the charges of the plaintiff would be ruled out as irrelevant. If, then, this plaintiff in this cause is unable to assign and to prove any acts of adultery within the general rules of law and evidence, this case must be dismissed with a verdict for the defendant, and the defendant would not be permitted to go on and prove that all other charges, imputations, and insinuations that had been made against him were equally false. So much, then, for the suggestion that it would be an unsatisfactory thing for this defendant, and for his counsel, and for the public, that he is discharged from the imputations legally made against him in this suit. These are the only imputations that he has the opportunity to meet, and when he has met these, and the verdict is for him, he is discharged until some other legal and definite charge is made against him, and that is the difference between the trial in court under the constraint of the law, under the control of the Judge, under the solemnity of oaths, under the practiced supervision on one side and the other of competent counsel to see that proof relating to issues and ending in satisfactory results, is produced. Now, my learned friend says that under the restrictions which may be adopted, they may be limited in their proof, and the defendant might arise in court and by his counsel admit that within the pleadings he had been guilty of adultery, and still the verdict would be in his favor. Is your Honor asked to put restrictions upon the defendant's proof of his own guilt within the issues of this pleading? No; only that the defendant may be advised of what points in fact and conduct of his are alleged to be the basis of the plaintiff's complaint and of the plaintiff's proof against him. Now there are several curious suggestions in regard to the impropriety of your Honor's exercising a discretion in this case under the facts, that is claimed by the plaintiff's counsel.

A FIXED BILL OF PARTICULARS WANTED.

It is said that the affidavit which has been read here is substantially a sufficient bill of particulars, and no other should be required. All we ask is that your Honor should make it a fixed bill of particulars, not flexible, not to be evaded, not to be forgotten, not to be neglected, and then to give us a reason why, in the discretion of the court, there should not be an order for a bill of particulars for the defendant's protection, from the fact that it will be no injury to the plaintiff, for he has sworn that he has no other occasions or times on which he expects to fix this guilt except this. All we ask is that that should be ascertained, but then our learned friends object, that beyond the limitation of the facts and acts, as described within the bill of particulars, there will be some shadow of injurious influence, of suppression or distortion upon the evidence that they might advance bearing on these facts. What is there in your Honor's order that undertakes to invade the domain of evidence or the discretion of the presiding Judge at the trial, as to so arrange all evidence, general in the shape of confessions, general in the shape of conduct, general between the relations of the parties accused, from which there converges upon the acts of adultery moral and actual proof of their commission? Nothing whatever. The law takes care of that, it having been ascertained that the times and occasions in the actual physical connections of these parties to which you propose to affix the guilty conduct that results in a verdict, then the law of evidence on these cases, well understood by counsel, well to be applied by the learned Judge who will preside, whoever he may be, determines from what source, in what shape, from what witnesses' evidence tending to prove these facts may be elicited.

APPROXIMATE ACTS MAY BE ADMITTED.

Now nothing is better settled than that in cases of this kind, the actual sexual conduct not being expected as to be proved as in the general experience of life, approximate acts are to be admitted, engaged affections, habits, relations, deviations from the ordinary proprieties of life; all that converges, but still upon the principal fact that a time and place reasonably ascertained and within these limits, proof on one side and the other may be properly adduced to bear upon the jury's determination of the principal fact. Now, my learned friends say that it is within a period of sixteen months, and that is all; but that is a very large range for a man to be prepared with evidence to meet any unexpected suggestion. Well, but their complaint is six years—not sixteen months. And now we are brought down to what we have been striving to get at, that this plaintiff has no knowledge and no fact that will prove adulterous connection, except at the times and places named. Well, that ought to be certainly a very gratifying thing to him.

NO KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING TIME AND PLACE.

We have had vague notions of long-continued adulterous connection. Now, there is no evidence, there is no knowledge concerning time and place, concerning the range of actual adulterous connexion beyond the reasonable embrace of these periods. Let us take the month of October at one or either house. We have no desire to have any unreasonable limitations, but when this is disclosed as being all within their knowledge which led to the action, all that the plaintiff upon his responsibility is willing to propound articulately, then to be met with a charge that there had been adultery committed in 1873, 1872, 1871, and 1869, is simply an indication of the fact that in the trial they will not consent to remain within the cause of action as proposed and now exposed by the bill of particulars. Well, now, I will agree; it is seeming to be settled that under that judicial discretion which your Honor is to exercise—not personal discretion—the case is such that the bill of particulars is proper, all that belongs to the cause is produced in the affidavit of the defendant, which makes it more proper, because it is no injury to him, and it is only suitable that your Honor should see *ex abundanti cauteli*, for otherwise it is not necessary at all. It is therefore reasonable that this limitation of the fact to be proved is not to be considered as suppressing any ordinary evidence bearing upon that fact.

The Court—Let me ask, gentlemen, if Mr. Tilton's statement of September or October is on the papers at all? A.—There are extracts of it, I think.

Mr. Shearman—There are extracts of it—Sept. 18.

Mr. Morris—Your Honor, I would make one suggestion. He says that if the defendant is acquitted according to the established rules of evidence, that will be his vindication. That is just what we are claiming here. We want to go to trial with all the evidence necessary to prove our case, and it's just what they are trying to prevent us from doing.

Mr. Evarts—I object to this. I have closed the case.

Mr. Morris—I only say that even according to the suggestions of counsel on the other side he is not entitled to a bill of particulars. All we ask is to be allowed to go before the jury unhampered.

The Court—Let me ask if Moulton's statements or extracts from them are not in the papers at all?

Mr. Morris—There are extracts of the statement.

The Court—Gentlemen, I shall take the papers and reserve my decision.

The court then adjourned.

PROBABLE POSTPONEMENT OF THE TRIAL.

OPINIONS OF JUDGES AND LAWYERS ON THE LEGAL TERM OF THE COURT—CAN THE TERM BE EXTENDED?—THE TRIAL LIKELY TO GO OVER UNTIL JANUARY.

The impression seems to be gaining ground in Brooklyn that the success thus far achieved by Mr. Beecher's counsel will exert an influence in his favor throughout the conduct of all the other proceedings yet to come in the Tilton-Beecher legal controversy. The decision of the Court of Appeals in reference to the discretionary power of the Judge of the General Term to grant an order for a bill of particulars, followed by the compromise in Miss Proctor's suit against Mr. Moulton, has not been regarded so much upon its own merits as in the light of pointing the way to more important victories. Very little doubt was entertained yesterday at the close of the argument on the motion for an order for a bill of particulars that, in this case also, counsel for Mr. Beecher would be successful. Mr. Beecher's friends regarded Mr. Shearman's address as a very able argument, and spoke in the most confident manner as to the final success of the cause they adhere to, and the utter defeat of Mr. Beecher's accusers. They say that every step that has yet been taken in the case goes to show the weakness of the position of Mr. Beecher's adversaries, and must be accepted as strong evidence of his innocence, and of the falsehood of the charges sought to be established against him. If, as has been stated from the commencement of the controversy, his guilt was so manifest as his accusers boasted, they say it seems rather strange that, according as the case is subjected to the rigid logic of facts, stripped of vague insinuations, the ground of accusation should appear every day more and more insufficient, and should need to be fortified by privileges which the law does not sanction.

Judge McCue stated last evening that he would give his decision to-day on the bill of particulars, and although he has not intimated what that decision will be, Mr. Beecher's counsel feel satisfied it will be in their favor. Counsel for Mr. Tilton seem also to feel that the order will be granted, and they will hold themselves prepared to comply with it immediately after the decision has been announced, so as to throw no obstacle in the way of the case being opened on Monday. It seems now, however, that a new difficulty has arisen. For some time past the question has been under consideration as to whether the court had power to extend the term in case the trial shall not be concluded within the limit of the term of court. At first it was thought that this could be done by consent of counsel on both sides. It has now been generally conceded that notwithstanding this consent there is no power vested in the court to extend the term. This being the case, if the trial should commence on Monday next, and not be brought to a termination by the end of the present term all the proceedings would necessarily fall through.

At the suggestion of the Judges, a consultation was held yesterday immediately after the conclusion of the arguments on the bill of particulars, between the counsel on both sides, in the presence of Judge McCue, Judge Neilson, and Judge Reynolds, to decide as to the advisability of postponing the hearing of the case until January, if the Judges should be of the opinion that they had no power to extend the term. Chief Judge Neilson thought the court could prolong the term if necessary, but the contrary opinion seemed to prevail among the other gentlemen present. Mr. Tilton, who was in attendance with his counsel, expressed himself as being desirous that the hearing of the case should begin on Monday, and that the court should make some arrangement that would enable them to get through before the end of the term. Judge Neilson suggested that the court might sit until 12 o'clock at night, so as to conclude the trial within the term, but this proposition did not meet with approval. Mr. Evarts thought that if the case could not be tried in two weeks it would be desirable to have it postponed until January. It was then agreed that counsel should consult as to the length of time the trial would last, with the view of reaching a decision as to whether it could be tried within the present term.

A representative of THE TIMES called last evening upon Mr. Shearman to ascertain what result, if any, had been reached during the afternoon. Mr. Shearman said that it was still the general opinion of counsel that the trial could not be brought to a termination within the fifteen days remaining from Monday of the present term, but that no conclusion had been reached as to whether the case should be taken up on the day named. Mr. Evarts and himself and Mr. Tracy had given up important cases in order to attend to the present suit, and if it should be deferred it would be at very great loss and inconvenience to them. Yet if it could not be tried within the time now remaining, he said there was nothing left open to them but to submit to the delay. It is likely that counsel on both sides will agree upon this point to-day, and it is almost certain that a postponement until the January term will be the result.

CRIME IN A COURT-ROOM.

TRIAL OF AUGUST LACHAUME FOR ATTEMPTING TO KILL A LAWYER IN THE PRESENCE OF A COURT.

August Lachaume, indicted for assaulting, with intent to kill, James P. Sanders, a lawyer, in the City Court-room, at Yonkers, on the 30th day of June last, was placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at White Plains, yesterday morning. After a jury had been impaneled, the District Attorney opened the case on the part of the people, and set forth the circumstances under which the crime was committed. The prisoner was defended by Mr. W. Riley, of Yonkers.

James P. Sanders testified: While in the Yonkers City Court-room attending to some proceedings, before Judge Gifford, as the Referee in a suit instituted against the prisoner, on the 30th day of June, I was injured by the prisoner, who shot at me with a loaded pistol. The first time the pistol was snapped, but there was no discharge. I turned round and saw the prisoner with the pistol near my head. I retreated toward the bench, and was followed by the prisoner, who discharged the pistol, the ball taking effect in my shoulder, and I tried to make my escape from the prisoner, when he followed and fired at me again, the ball this time entering my back, by the side of the back-bone. The last ball was extracted by Dr. Pooley.

Judge Gifford testified as follows: I was in the City Court-room at Yonkers on the 30th day of June last. I saw James P. Sanders from 9:30 A. M. till 3 P. M. I also saw August Lachaume. I saw and heard the shooting referred to. I was on the bench and Mr. Sanders was sitting at a table, with his face toward me. I was busy writing at the time. My attention was first called to the affair by a scream, and on looking up I saw Lachaume standing directly behind Mr. Sanders, with a pistol in his hand, which he discharged at Mr. Sanders' head when Mr. Sanders left his chair and came toward the bench followed by Lachaume. I retreated toward the window, and about the time I got there there was another discharge of the pistol in the hand of Lachaume. The prisoner then came toward me. He had his pistol reversed in his hand and held it toward me. I was somewhat uneasy at his approach, which he probably noticed, and he said to me, "It is not for you, Judge; not for you." He then handed the pistol to me, and I took it to the Police station and delivered it to Sergt. Osborn, after marking it. I delivered Lachaume into the custody of a policeman.

A. K. Stainach, examined: I know Mr. Sanders and the prisoner. I was in the Yonkers City Court-room on the 30th day of June last. I saw the shooting there. The first I heard was when Mr. Riley said to Lachaume, "What are you about?" At the same moment I saw Lachaume pointing a pistol at the head or neck of Mr. Sanders, and heard the discharge of the pistol. Then I saw Mr. Sanders putting both his hands to the back part of his head and running round behind the Judge's bench, where Lachaume followed him, and I immediately afterward heard another discharge of the pistol. Mr. Sanders was shot in the neck and side.

Dr. James H. Pooley, examined: I know Mr. Sanders. I attended him professionally on the 30th day of June last. He had been shot in the shoulder and in the back. I extracted a ball from his abdomen. Had the ball entered either a little higher or a little lower, the wound would have proved of a dangerous, if not fatal, character.

For the defense, a number of witnesses testified to the effect that the prisoner, in consequence of several losses which he had sustained and sickness which he had suffered, had become a changed man; that his mental faculties had been greatly impaired. The trial had not closed at the hour of adjournment.

SUPPOSED WIFE-MURDER.

Shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday Dr. Bunker called at the Eighth Precinct Police Station and informed Sergt. Brown that a woman named Mary Gilligan, living in the rear house at No. 72 Thompson street, was dying from uterine hemorrhage, resulting from violence. Capt. McDonnell at once ordered Roundsman Mead to investigate the case. On proceeding to the house the roundsman found the woman lying on the floor, her husband, John Gilligan, supporting her head. She was bleeding profusely. Roundsman Mead arrested Gilligan, and took him to the station-house. There Gilligan, who is a glass-cutter by trade, stated that he came home and found his wife drunk, and kicked at her, when she fell across a stool, and so received the fatal injuries. Gilligan was locked up, and Police Surgeon Cook proceeded to the place and found the woman dead. Her body was removed to the station-house, and a preliminary investigation made. Some of the persons living in the house said that while Mrs. Gilligan was whitewashing the ceiling she slipped and fell across the chair on which she was standing, and so was injured. Coroner Woltman impaneled a jury, and committed Gilligan to await the result of the inquest. Deputy Coroner Marsh will make a post-mortem examination on Mrs. Gilligan's body to-day.

"CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY."

While Mayor Vance was engaged yesterday in affixing his official signature to City bonds, a deputation representing the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association was ushered into his presence.

"What can I do for you, gentlemen?" said the Mayor.

In reply to this inquiry, Mr. Charles McCarthy, the President of the organization, handed the Mayor a brief document, which ran in this fashion:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association, of which Charles McCarthy is President, a resolution was offered that Mayor Vance be requested to use his influence with the Police Board to have Albert J. Butler, the Secretary of our society, appointed as a policeman. Carried unanimously.

The resolution was signed by Charles McCarthy, Albert J. Butler, the candidate, John Denny, John Tobin, John Ryan, and John Green, all of whom urged the Chief Magistrate to give practical force to the resolution "carried unanimously."

Mayor Vance, however, said that he could not interfere with the departments in regard to their appointments or patronage, and the deputation then withdrew.

AN ALLEGED DISHONEST STEWARD.

Yesterday Russell B. Clapp, of No. 441 West Twenty-third street, the Secretary of the New-Jersey Steam-boat Company, appeared before Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court, against Patrick J. Mullany, employed by the company as Steward of the steamers St. John and Dean Richmond. Mr. Clapp charged that the prisoner had, by means of trick and device, defrauded the company out of the sum of $3 01, by a false bill presented by him for payment on the 3d of October last. The complainant stated that on the day mentioned the prisoner presented a bill to the company for $6 10, which purported to be a bill for bread furnished by one J. Devilliars, of No. 57 Carmine street, when in reality there was no such person, and that the bread that was furnished was obtained from Joseph Devillars, and of the value of $3 09 only. The complainant further alleged that he had reason to believe that the steam-boat company had been defrauded out of more than $1,000 within the past year by the prisoner in the same manner. Mullany was held to bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer.

THE HORSE-LIVERY THIEVES.

The examination of Hulett Odell, of No. 144 East Twenty-fourth street, and five others, who were reported in THE TIMES of yesterday as being accused of stealing robes and horse-blankets, was continued before Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday. Motion was made by Mr. Peter Mitchell, the counsel for the five men, for their discharge, on the ground that they had merely gone into the hay-loft, where they were arrested, for shelter, and it had not been proved that they had stolen the property. The motion was denied, and Mr. Mitchell then moved for the discharge of Mr. Odell on the ground that no evidence had been brought to show that he had received the stolen goods, or had any knowledge of their having been concealed on his premises. This motion was also denied, and all the prisoners were remanded to await the action of the Grand Jury, in default of $5,000 bail.

THREE LOTTERY-DEALERS ARRESTED.

Louis Watson, of No. 198 Wooster street; Warren Curtis, of No. 16 Carmine street, and Philip Duryea, of No. 141 Wooster street, were all arraigned before Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with keeping policy shops at the above numbers. They were each held in $500 bail for trial.

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

THE TREATMENT OF WILLIAM M. TWEED.

STATEMENT OF WARDEN LISCOMB TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The following correspondence relative to the treatment of Tweed has passed between the Department of Charities and Correction and Mr. Liscomb, the Warden of the Penitentiary, on Blackwell's Island:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1874.

SIR: I observe that Mr. Laimbeer, in his letter of resignation, states that he saw Mr. Tweed at your house at a late hour in the evening of the 2d inst.

Will you be pleased to state why the rule of the prison, requiring all persons to be in the Penitentiary at 6 o'clock, was suspended in his case on that evening? Very respectfully,

JAMES BOWEN, President.

JOSEPH L. LISCOMB, Esq., Warden Penitentiary.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, N. Y. PENITENTIARY,
MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874.

Hon. James Bowen, President of the Department of Public Charities and Correction:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note dated Dec. 5, 1874, in reference to Commissioner Laimbeer's statement in his letter of resignation as to finding Mr. Tweed at my house at a late hour on the evening of Dec. 2, permit me to state that on the morning of that day I had taken Mr. Tweed to the City, in obedience to a writ issued by Judge Barrett. After this writ had been dismissed, I noticed that Mr. Tweed's feelings had become very much depressed, but knowing that for several days previously he had complained of not feeling well, complaining particularly of his head and throat, and to such an extent that, while in the City, I permitted him to call on his physician, Dr. Schirmer, who made an examination and prescribed for him—the prescription being purchased at a drug store, and used by him, while in the City, on that day. On arriving at the Penitentiary, on our return, and learning of the excitement that his presence in the City had caused, and after becoming aware that Commissioner Laimbeer had called at the prison, laboring under a great excitement, in company with President Bowen, in anticipation of finding that Mr. Tweed was not there, but had effected his escape, he became still more depressed and complaining. About 7 P. M., or just previous to my leaving the prison for the night, I visited him, as I always made a practice of doing, before leaving for my house. I found him very much excited and complaining, saying that the room was too close—that he could not get air enough—constantly walking the floor, and telling me that he might as well be dead as alive.

I talked with him a short time and left him. Fearing the possibility of an apoplectic stroke, as often indicated to me by a former Chief of Staff, under a certain state of excitement and want of sufficient air, and for the circulation and driving the blood from the head, I particularly directed the hall-keeper, Mr. McDonald, prior to Mr. Tweed's retiring for the night to walk him from the prison to my house, as I wished to see what change, if any, this walk had produced. On Mr. Tweed's reaching the house with the keeper, I found him so much exhausted and so weak I asked him to come into the kitchen. After taking a gargle, which was part of the prescription which his physician had ordered, I gave him a cup of tea and some toast, knowing that he had not eaten a morsel since morning, and I was preparing to return with him and keeper to prison, when Commissioner Laimbeer rang the bell. He was invited into my parlor, but he preferred to remain outside. I then received a message that he was at the door desiring to see me. Upon my going out, and after bidding him good evening, he said to me, "Liscomb, where is Tweed?" I replied, "He is here." "Where?" "Here, in my house." "I want to see him." "Certainly, you can." Then I gave him a full statement of why he was at my house, which was precisely the same as I now give, but which, for some reason, does not appear in his letter of resignation. We left the house together, walked to the prison, and to Mr. Tweed's room. Taking a seat, Commissioner Laimbeer entered into a very friendly conversation with Mr. Tweed, who also explained to the Commissioner about his trouble with his head and throat.

Leaving the room and going to the office, after which I walked with Mr. Laimbeer to Charity Hospital, where Mr. Thomas Acton was waiting for his return, I left them there and returned to the prison.

It appears from the tone of Commissioner Laimbeer's letter of resignation that he was surprised to know that Tweed, being a prisoner, should be found at my house. Perhaps he is not aware that a number of prisoners are employed at my house daily, and do not see the inside of the prison from 4 A. M. until night; who also take all their meals there, and from my own table, virtually serving out their term at my house, excepting only that they sleep at the prison; and I take this opportunity to state that it is almost a daily occurrence that prisoners working about the grounds in the vicinity of my house, becoming sick or exhausted, are often taken into my kitchen and refreshed by giving them a cup of tea and other nourishment. Common humanity dictates that to me; besides, I feel the responsibility of guarding their health as well as their safe custody, and while I am desirous of strictly enforcing the rules and regulations adopted, and eager to carry out all instructions of your honorable board, I am sometimes compelled to exercise my discretion for the best interests of the institution.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
JOSEPH L. LISCOMB, Warden.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

HONORS TO KING KALAKAUA—BILLS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday and a large amount of ordinary business was transacted. A resolution, offered by Alderman Monheimer, authorizing the Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Society to sub-let the property they obtained from the City, was referred to the Committee on Law.

Alderman McCafferty moved that the musket-racks now deposited in Tilden's rooms be assigned the organization known as the Old Guard—provided the latter pay the amount due for the storage. The motion was adopted.

A communication was received from the Common Council of Long Island City, embodying resolutions of condolence at the death of the late Mayor Havemeyer. The Clerk was directed to acknowledge the receipt of the same, and they were ordered on file. The resolutions offered by Mr. Thornell in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, providing for tendering the hospitalities of the City to King Kalakaua, were called up for concurrence. It was proposed to appoint a committee of three, but, at the instance of Alderman McCafferty, the number was increased to five. The following were appointed: Messrs. Koch, McCafferty, Falconer, Gilon, and Ottendorfer. This committee was regarded as eminently representative, inasmuch as Mr. Koch can discourse with his Majesty in German, Mr. McCafferty in Irish, and the other members in English.

A communication was received from Controller Green, in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to the receipts and expenditures of the Bureau of City Revenue for 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872. The resolution was offered about a month ago by Alderman Van Schaick. In reply, the Controller makes the following statement of the gross receipts and expenditures of the bureau for the time mentioned:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1869	$1,378,345 98	$40,916 38
1870	1,167,949 89	39,842 14
1871	1,152,615 20	41,975 32
1872	943,483 83	37,517 38
Total	$4,642,393 90	$160,251 22

The total amount paid as "commissions" to Col. Thomas Dunlap, who was in charge of the Bureau during these years, was $56,063 03. The position was then a "fee" office; Mr. Dunlap, who is still head of the Bureau, now receives a salary. The communication was ordered to be printed.

The Joint Committee on the Reception of the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a report in favor of paying the following bills:

Printing invitations, &c.	$33 00
Gen. Pinckney—Carriage hire, disbursements, &c.	89 90
Thomas Canary—Coaches (This bill included the following items: "Twelve coaches at $15 each for Dublin and friends.")	300 00
Delmonico's—"Lunch for Lord Mayor of Dublin"	1,800 00
N. H. Ledbeater—Carriages	74 25
M. J. O'Brien—Band	148 00
C. S. Grafulla—Seventh Regiment Band	160 00
H. B. Crossett—Steamer Wyoming on excursion	225 00
Total	$2,799 [illegible]

The report was adopted. It was signed by Aldermen Billings, Gilon, and Lysaght, and Assistant Aldermen Clancy, Healy, and Simonson.

The board wound up the business of the session by adopting a resolution requesting the Commissioners of Accounts to investigate the affairs of the Park Department.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday in the Controller's office. All the members, consisting of the Controller, the Chamberlain, Mr. Van Schaick, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and Recorder Hackett, were present.

The Controller offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the issue of dock bonds to the amount of $250,000 for the use of the Dock Department. A resolution was also adopted providing that a lease be issued, for five years from May 1, 1874, to the East Houston Street and Grand Street (Brooklyn) Ferry Company, at a rental of $6,500 a year and a half per cent. of the gross receipts, for the franchise.

A communication was received from the Dock Department relative to an agreement made between the department and the firm of Peck & Wandell, by which the latter were to give $7,500 for the use of Piers Nos. 42 and 43 North River, the lease expiring in June, 1875. The agreement was confirmed.

The Controller presented a petition from Henry Levy, the lessee of the corporation property known as No. 93 Chatham street, praying the board to reduce the rent of his premises. He pays [illegible] per annum for the building. The board refused to entertain the application. No other business of importance was transacted.

THE POLITICAL MURDER.

TRIAL OF RICHARD CROKER FOR KILLING JOHN McKENNA.

OPENING OF THE CASE FOR THE DEFENSE BY EX-REBEL FELLOWS—WHAT HE WILL ATTEMPT TO PROVE—THE FIGHT IN SECOND AVENUE ON ELECTION DAY, AS SEEN BY CROKER'S FRIENDS.

Judge Barrett sat yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and the Croker trial was proceeded with. There was not the slightest abatement in the public interest. On the contrary, anxiety to learn the line of defense brought even a larger crowd to the court-room than heretofore. The same counsel were in attendance, both on the part of the prosecution and for the defense. The prisoner's case was stated by Mr. Fellows, who impeached the testimony of James and Stephen O'Brien as unreliable, and averred that he would produce thirty witnesses who would contradict them in every material particular. Some of these, he said, would swear that not only did Croker not fire the shot which killed McKenna, but that they knew and would describe the man who did. Counsel admitted that there was no medium between deliberate perjury either in the case of some of the witnesses for the prosecution or some of the witnesses whom he would produce on the part of the defendant. Several witnesses were examined, and their testimony was principally material for the defendant in the fact that all of them say they did not see any weapon with Croker, and that he was in a scuffle with O'Brien when the fatal shot was fired. In other respects there are several discrepancies. Most of the witnesses locate O'Brien and Croker on the roadway when they were quarreling, while one is very positive that they were on the sidewalk. Again, while the greater number say that McKenna fell at the first shot, there are two who affirm positively that he did not fall till the third shot was fired. One of these adds: "I heard two shots, and wondered why somebody was not falling." An amusing incident occurred just at the close of the session. A boy was on the stand who had seen the quarrel, and who only knew the parties as "the big man" (O'Brien) and "the little man" (Croker.) His Honor asked if he saw "the little man" in court, when he pointed in a vague and indecisive way. His Honor then told the boy to leave the stand and to put his hand on the person to whom he referred. He complied, and amid much laughter singled out Mr. Fellows. It was generally conceded that although the identification of Croker had failed, the identification of "the little man" was complete.

OPENING OF THE CASE FOR THE DEFENSE.

Immediately after the sitting of the court, the defense was proceeded with. Mr. Fellows, in stating the prisoner's case, said that whether he succeeded or not, he would endeavor to emulate the very impartial and just opening of his friend, the Assistant District Attorney. He would state nothing that the defense did not expect to prove, nothing that the witnesses would not corroborate with their own lips. He would not wander from the main point of the case to consider other aspects of it which had been brought to their notice, and to which, during the progress of the investigation, their attention must have been more or less directed. The plain, unembarrassed question with which they had to deal was whether Richard Croker shot John McKenna, and whether, if he did, such shooting constituted the crime charged. After paying the usual compliments to the jury, and stating that the endeavor of the defense had been to get persons who did not belong to any political arena, he said that the case had been already tried before it reached them. It had been tried as all those cases usually were which created sensations in this City; it had been tried in the slums of Second avenue, and in the smoke and fumes of bar-rooms, with all the adjuncts of blasphemy. It had been decided, to a certain extent, as all those cases usually were, in the columns of the press—it had been commented upon, and judgment had been pronounced from the idle and unreliable gossip of the streets. Now, however, it was before a tribunal free from prejudice and bias. The theory of the prosecution had been presented to them. It was that on the 3d of November the defendant had deliberately and with premeditation, and having murder in his heart, taken the life of a human being—had slain John McKenna. They had heard, he said, the worst. It now became important that he should call their attention to one or two legal propositions belonging to cases of this character. Counsel pointed out to the jury that even if it were clear that Croker had shot McKenna, it should be shown that pistol shot had caused his death. Otherwise they might as well believe that his death resulted from the probe of the physician, or from the maladministration of medicine. If they were permitted to carry these cases into the regions of speculation and surmise, there would be no possibility of arriving at an intelligent verdict. Regarding the testimony which the prosecution had offered, and that which he proposed to bring forward for the defense, he was obliged to say that either the witnesses for the prosecution had committed deliberate perjury, or that those who would be produced in rebuttal would be deliberately forsworn. There could be no possibility of doubt. Either Richard Croker shot that man or he did not. They denied at the outset that Richard Croker had anything more to do with it than the jury in the box, except that he was contiguous to the place where the transaction occurred. It would be shown that there were as many as 200 persons there at the time. To prove that Richard Croker had shot McKenna, the prosecution had called only two witnesses—the two O'Briens, both of whom testified that Croker shot the man. Of all those who were present, they could find but two to swear to this statement, and those were men who were both the enemies of Croker, and who had motives for swearing against him. Counsel, in the first instance, analyzed the evidence of James O'Brien, referred to those whom, he said, were his associates, and who had been organized to cause disturbances at the polls, as either unknown ruffians or pronounced thieves. There was no place, he said, where these men were at their nefarious work that morning, that one of the O'Briens was not to be found among them, and he claimed that James O'Brien had sworn deliberately false for the purpose of avoiding any seeming contact with them. It was important for him, counsel contended, to avoid the contaminating touch of that gang of ruffians. It was necessary for him to keep the skirts of the Ex-Sheriff and Ex-Senator free from those men who came from the dens of Water street and the purlieus of the Bowery. Counsel next referred to the political enmity existing between Croker and O'Brien, and stated that on the morning in question he was acting for Abram S. Hewitt, O'Brien's opponent. He then called attention to the details of the quarrel between Croker and O'Brien. Who but they, he asked, were the central figures of the affray? They were men who were recognized as the leaders of the respective factions; both had been active in politics in that district, and everybody knew them. Blows were exchanged between them. Nobody dreamed that pistols were to be used; nobody saw any pistols while the fight was going on. Not a solitary person present would testify that Croker fired the shot except the two O'Briens. The defense, counsel said, would place thirty witnesses on the stand, some of whom saw the shot fired that killed McKenna and would describe the man who fired it; that neither O'Brien nor Croker had any pistol, and that it was not possible for them to have a pistol on that occasion. Counsel next directed attention to the statement of the Assistant District Attorney that the jury would be satisfied that the shooting of McKenna was cold-blooded and deliberate murder. The indictment was for murder in the first degree. Murder, he said, was not the result of sudden passion, and on the question of premeditation he called attention to the ruling of Judge Davis, which required that murder should have not merely the ingredients of premeditation, but deliberation. He ridiculed the idea that Croker would have deliberately shot at McKenna, a man whom he did not know and against whom he had no enmity, while his pronounced enemy was there before him. In respect to the statement that O'Brien had said "arrest this murderer," he contended that until Craig went into the station-house and said to Croker, "Why did you kill my cousin?" the thought had never entered O'Brien's head that Croker had a pistol. He commented on the fact that no pistol was ever found on Croker, and that the Police officer who searched him immediately after his arrest, and subsequently at the Police station, had failed to find any weapon on him. Not one of the thirty or forty witnesses that they would produce saw a pistol with Croker. Counsel went again through the proof which the defense would produce, and said that men of the highest respectability, men who were Republicans in politics—among them John Biglin, a brother of Barney Biglin—would testify that they saw the man that fired the shot that killed McKenna, and would describe him to the jury. In conclusion, he reminded the jury of their obligations, and of the fact that any doubt which might arise on the evidence should go to the advantage, not of the people, but of the prisoner.

THE FIRST WITNESS.

Edward A. Lusk, No. 336 East Thirty-first street, was the first witness called. He testified: I was in the vicinity of Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue on the morning of the election. I had no direct connection with either of the political parties on that day. I saw Mr. Croker and Mr. O'Brien on that day. When I saw O'Brien at Thirty-fourth street he was coming from the car-track to the sidewalk. He came to the sidewalk where Croker was standing. I was standing close by. O'Brien first struck Croker, and Croker struck back. Croker's hat was knocked off before he struck at all. After Croker struck back he stepped off the sidewalk, followed by Mr. O'Brien. Croker was facing the east side of the avenue, and O'Brien was facing to the west. When the shot was fired by which the man fell they were striking at each other. They were six or seven feet apart. Neither Croker nor O'Brien had a pistol in his hand. I could see their hands as plainly as you can see mine now. The left side of McKenna was toward Croker. I am positive of that. McKenna fell toward the car track. The spot where the blood of the wounded man was was eight feet nine inches from the curb. McKenna fell at the first shot. He was on the up-town side of where Mr. Croker was standing, about three or four feet from him. I noticed policemen about that morning. Witness indicated on the diagram the positions of the several parties. He continued: I heard Mr. O'Brien say something at the time of the shooting, but I do not know what it was.

Cross-examined by Assistant District Attorney Rollins: On the morning of the affray I went to see a gentleman named Higgins, who lives at Thirty-fourth street.

Q.—Is not Mr. Higgins a friend of Mr. Croker's? A.—I believe he was working that morning for Mr. O'Brien. I was myself at the polls in the interest of Mr. Powers. I returned to Second avenue by the north side of Thirty-fourth street. I did not then see anybody on the street. I was on the street three or four minutes before the affray commenced. Mr. Croker and three other well-dressed gentlemen were standing together. Mr. O'Brien spoke first to Mr. Croker, but I don't know what he said. The other replied. I did not at that time know Mr. Croker. I asked who he was, and when told that he was Croker, I became very much interested, as I knew both men by reputation. I was there while all the shots were being fired. There were five shots fired altogether. I am quite positive about that. One shot was fired and the others were then fired in rapid succession. I remained there from curiosity. I knew that it was O'Brien who was disputing with Croker. I had no idea that any pistol shots were to be fired. McKenna was about half way between Croker and O'Brien. McKenna did not knock against either O'Brien or Croker. Croker wore a sack overcoat with side pockets. I was six or seven feet from Croker when the first shot was fired. I am perfectly certain that McKenna fell at the first shot. He fell immediately. There was a very slight interval after the first shot until the second was fired. I watched O'Brien and Croker after the shot. I was looking at Croker when I heard the shot. I did not see any pistol with him.

Q.—Were you not there from curiosity? A.—I was.

Q.—Were you not curious to see who fired the shot? A.—I was not. There was a policeman in the immediate vicinity of Croker when the shot was fired.

Q.—When the second shot was fired had you any curiosity? A.—I had. I wanted to see who fired it. I did not see any shot fired. I was not acquainted with any person there, and that was the reason why I did not interfere and render assistance to McKenna.

Q.—How do you know the direction from which the shot came when you were standing on the sidewalk looking at Croker, and when your curiosity was not in the least excited by the shot? A.—Croker was standing in the direction from which the smoke came, but the smoke was more on the uptown side of Croker.

Q.—With whom have you compared notes about the affairs of that day? A.—I have not spoken with anybody in particular.

Q.—With whom in general? A.—I spoke to Mr. Higgins and to a Mr. Palmer.

Q.—Were you not at a gathering at which all the witnesses for the defense were present? A.—I was.

Q.—How many were present? A.—Eight or nine.

Q.—Are you certain that you did not confound any of their ideas on the subject with your own? A.—I am. I saw the wound in McKenna's head after he was brought to the drug store. There was nobody in front of me, between me and Croker. There were persons between me and O'Brien. There were some ten or eleven persons, all bustling about. I don't think that any persons came between me and Croker from the time the first shot was fired until the firing ceased altogether. I won't swear it, but I think not. I saw a policeman grab at Croker and at O'Brien before the firing commenced. (Officer Smythe was here brought into court and identified by witness as the policeman in question.) Witness continued: I am as certain that that officer grabbed at Croker and O'Brien before the shooting as I am that I am now living. My attention was attracted to the matter because I thought he should have prevented the altercation sooner. I did not sign any statement except the statement made before the Coroner's jury.

To Judge Barrett—Nobody approached McKenna from the time he fell until he was taken away.

Q.—Did not anybody approach him, and retire in consequence of a pistol-shot? A.—Nobody went near him until he was being taken away.

Q.—Was there any shooting in the direction of the body? A.—No, the shooting was all at the uptown side of the body.

To Mr. Rollins—I have said that I did not see any shot fired. I could tell the direction from which a shot came without seeing it fired.

To Judge Barrett—I kept my eyes on Croker's hands all the time. I did not see a pistol in his hands at any time.

To a Juror—McKenna rolled over after he fell. The wound was then uppermost, and it was then I saw it.

To Col. Wingate—The consultation I had with counsel on the subject of this trial was after I had given my evidence at the Coroner's inquest. My statement was then taken down by a stenographer. I did not sign anything except at the inquest.

To Mr. Rollins—I measured the distance from where the blood was to the curbstone, because after I got the subpœna I thought I would be asked the question.

A recess was here taken.

AFTER RECESS.

At its conclusion Henry C. Somers, No. 245 East Thirty-fourth street, was examined by Col. Wingate. He testified: I am a barkeeper, but am not at present doing anything. On the morning of the election I went into a stationery store on Second avenue, near Thirty-fourth street. When I came out I heard a shot fired. I saw Croker and O'Brien. As I came out of the store I walked in a diagonal direction toward the street. I turned around when I heard the shot fired and saw Croker and O'Brien striking at each other. They were about a foot and a half apart. Neither party had anything in his hand. I did not see McKenna until after he fell. I think his right side was toward Croker. McKenna was to the north of Croker and O'Brien. To the best of my opinion Croker was standing on the flagway. Witness referred to the diagram, and indicated the position of McKenna as to the left of Croker. I got out of the crowd as soon as I could. McKenna's head, after he fell, was about three feet from the position in which Croker's feet were.

Cross-examined by District-Attorney Phelps: I was employed in Saratoga last season. I left it last September. I have had no position since. I was not engaged at the election that day. I know Coroner Croker by sight for two or three years. There was no scuffling or fighting that attracted my attention until I heard the shot. Up to that time I had not seen anything of Croker. I had seen Mr. O'Brien in the morning. When I first saw Mr. Croker he was standing in front of Mr. O'Brien. They were standing on the sidewalk. There were some five or six other persons there, some of them facing to the north and some to the south. McKenna had fallen before I turned round. He was lying on the sidewalk on the upper side of Croker and O'Brien. He was lying with his face down. He was shot between Croker and O'Brien; he was on the upper side of them. He was about the same distance from both. Croker was about midway in relation to McKenna's body, and O'Brien was near his feet. He was nearer to O'Brien than to Croker. There was a group of three or four persons a little back of Croker. There were as many on the right as on the left side of Croker. There were persons also behind O'Brien. There was no person between O'Brien and Croker. I think those parties made an attempt to separate them. Somebody caught Croker by the right arm. He was standing close by Croker. I did not see what became of him. I heard about seven shots. I did not see any pistols. What I saw after I heard the shot I got all at a glance, and I thought that Croker's hand was near O'Brien's mouth. Both his fists were doubled up. I was about five feet from Croker and O'Brien.

Q.—I thought you were at the railway track? A.—Yes.

Q.—Are you not aware that the railway track is twenty-two feet six inches from the sidewalk? A.—If it is I must have been further away.

Q.—Whose employment were you in at Saratoga? A.—I was in the United States Hotel. I had some money coming home, and have not done anything since. I was at the inquest but was not on the stand. I was subpœnaed. I know a bar-keeper named James Fogarty, on Sixth avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. I did not tell Fogarty that I had read O'Brien's testimony in the newspaper, and that what he had stated corresponded exactly with what I had seen.

Q.—You are quite positive of that? A.—I am.

To Judge Barrett.—I understood them all to be on the sidewalk—Croker, O'Brien, and McKenna's body; I did not see the smoke from the first shot; I saw the smoke from the second shot; It was fired about four seconds after the first shot; they were fired in quick succession.

To District Attorney Phelps.—Croker in stepping off the curb-stone had to pass round McKenna's head, and it was then that Officer Smythe took hold of him; nobody went near McKenna after the first shot; nobody went near him until after the shooting.

A WITNESS WHO WAS NOT EXCITED WHEN HE HEARD THE SHOOTING.

James Conway, of East Thirty-ninth street, testified: I am employed as a truckman. I saw O'Brien and Croker on the south-east corner of Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue. I saw O'Brien strike Croker, and Croker return the blow. I heard a shot. When I heard that shot both were engaged sparring. O'Brien was in the gutter. I first saw McKenna when he fell. To the best of my opinion he was eight or nine feet from the gutter. To the best of my opinion, it was when the third shot was fired that McKenna fell. I think Croker and O'Brien were then eight or nine feet apart. I did not see anything in the hands of either Croker or O'Brien. McKenna might be nine or ten, or perhaps eleven feet from Croker when he fell. Croker was furthest west. The shots came from the uptown side of Croker.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rollins: I saw George Hickey that morning. I don't recollect having seen Sheridan. I was employed that morning by the Tammany Hall Party to work for them. I was standing on the north-east corner of Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue, when I saw O'Brien and Croker talking. There were over thirty people there before the shooting began. I wasn't much excited when I heard the shooting. O'Brien and Croker were about three feet apart when I heard the first shot. When McKenna fell, Croker was about three or four feet from the railway track. O'Brien was about four feet from the gutter. When McKenna fell he was about nine feet from them, to the south of them. When I heard the first shot no one fell. They went as fast as that. [Witness illustrated his meaning by clapping his hands rapidly three times in succession.] I saw a pistol with a man, but I did not know who he was. He was a dark man, with dark hair and slouched hat. I did not see him at the inquest. I knew George Hickey at the inquest. I saw George Hickey with a pistol. I talked about this matter with two men. I saw Officer Smythe there that day. McKenna fell partly on his left side. I did not see anybody fire a shot.

To Judge Barrett—To the best of my opinion, it was on the third shot that McKenna fell.

Q.—Are you very sure that he did not fall on the first shot? A.—I am.

Q.—Were you looking at Croker when the first shot was fired? A.—I was.

Q.—Were you looking at him when the second shot was fired? A.—I was.

Q.—Were you looking at him when the third shot was fired? A.—(After a pause.) Yes; I had him in my eye all the time.

Col. Wingate—Were there any blows struck except by O'Brien and Croker? A.—Yes; there were blows struck by other parties, and that is how McKenna was shot. I heard Hickey threaten to shoot a man who picked up a stone to throw at him. The man was Stephen O'Brien.

DID M'KENNA FALL AFTER THE FIRST SHOT?

Patrick Britt, of No. 304 East Thirty-fourth street, testified: I am employed as a porter in a store. I heard the altercation between Croker and O'Brien. When I heard the shot, O'Brien and Croker were at close quarters, fighting. McKenna came out from the corner of Thirty-fourth street. He was on the run. He had only got about seven feet when he fell. He was then about eight feet from Croker and O'Brien. Neither Croker nor O'Brien had anything in their hands when the shot was fired. The smoke of the shot came from the north-west. McKenna was to the south of Croker and O'Brien when he fell. He fell at the first shot. Right after the shot was fired an officer seized Croker.

Cross-examined by District Attorney Phelps: McKenna was lying on the street when the officer took hold of Croker. He was about seven or eight feet from him.

Q.—Was he in front of him? A.—He was to the side of him, the left side. I know a man named Lusk. I did not see him that morning. When I saw O'Brien that morning he was alone. Croker was talking to two men when I saw him. I don't know either of the Hickeys or Sheridan. O'Brien came up the avenue from Thirty-third street. They struck shortly after speaking. They struck before they got out on the street. I had never seen McKenna before to my recollection. I saw him on the run before I heard the shot. He was running toward Croker and O'Brien. I was looking at O'Brien and Croker when I heard the first shot. I saw the smoke of the shot come from the north-west. He fell on his left side. His head was about seven or eight feet from Croker when he fell. Croker was standing with his side toward McKenna. After McKenna fell, I saw one man fire three shots. I did not see any one fire until after McKenna was down. I don't know who the man was who fired the three shots. I did not pass any remarks about that man's appearance or dress. When I heard the shots fired I moved further toward Thirty-third street.

EVIDENCE OF SUSANNA HOFFMAN.

Susanna Hoffman, a little girl of about thirteen years of age, was next examined. She testified to the quarrel between O'Brien and Croker, as described by the other witnesses. She was picking up Mr. O'Brien's hat when she heard a shot fired and saw McKenna fall. She then dropped the hat and ran home.

Col. Wingate—Did you see anything in the hands of Mr. Croker or Mr. O'Brien? A.—No, I did not.

To Judge Barrett—After the shot was fired, I did not look at anything, but ran away.

To a Juror—McKenna fell in the gutter.

To Col. Wingate—I did not notice that he fell between Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Croker.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF OFFICER SMYTHE.

To a juror—I saw pistols in the hands of George Hickey, Henry Hickey, and Sheridan. Two of them were taken in the station-house and I don't know what became of the other.

To Mr. Rollins—I do not know who fired the first shot.

Q.—You have no means of knowing it, whether it was Croker or anybody else? A.—I can't say. Croker was looking square at the east side. I told Sergeant Randall my version of the affair. I told him I did not see Croker fire the shot or see any pistol with him.

Q.—Did you tell a man named Dutch Martin anything about the affair? A.—I told him that I saw pistols with the other three men.

Q.—And with Croker? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see any shots fired? A.—I saw Hickey fire two shots. I saw Sheridan fire three shots. Hickey fired in the direction of the man whom I thought was lying dead.

Q.—Did you say to Sergt. Randall that "you had Croker dead?" A.—No.

Q.—Did you say that you had seen him fire two shots? A.—No. I did not say that I was afraid to come and testify against Croker. I have had no conversation with anybody about this affair, but the precinct officers. I have refused to answer anybody else on the subject. I did not say that I would be ashamed to look Mr. O'Brien in the face after the evidence which I had given at the inquest. Croker spoke to me on the way to the station-house.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He only told me to look out that the people did not shoot after him, and I told him that there was no danger, that I would look out for it. I had not known the two Hickeys or Sheridan before.

Q.—What did O'Brien charge Croker with at the station-house? A.—He didn't charge Croker with anything; he charged the four with murder—the four prisoners. I testified before the Coroner that he accused the four of murder.

Q.—Did you not first say that he accused Croker of murder? A.—He accused the four of murder.

Counsel read the testimony in which witness said "he accused him of murder," and in answer to the further question, "accused them all of murder?" answered, "Yes, Sir."

Witness continued—I said that at the station-house he accused the four of murder.

Q.—What did Craig say when he came to the station house? A.—I did not hear what he said. It he made any accusation I did not hear it.

To Judge Barrett—I heard it sworn that the pistol taken from Sheridan at the station-house had but one bullet discharged.

Q.—And do you still adhere to your statement that Sheridan fired three shots? A.—I do.

Q.—Then the pistol taken from him at the station-house cannot have been the same? A.—I suppose not. I don't know how Sheridan could have got possession of the pistol from which only one shot was discharged.

To Mr. Rollins—My ear was blackened with one of the shots. I turned round to find out who fired it, but could not discover who it was.

To a juror—Sheridan was about nine or ten feet from Croker when I arrested the latter.

To Mr. Rollins—When I first took hold of Croker I searched the two pockets of his overcoat. I searched him again at the station-house because I was ordered to do so. Nobody came near us except O'Brien from the time I arrested Croker until I got him to the station-house.

To Mr. Clinton—I have been on friendly terms with Mr. O'Brien for over two years. He got me on the Police. I never had any difficulty with him. I had not spoken to Croker up to this transaction.

A MAN WHO HEARD THE CRY "ARREST THE MURDERERS."

Peter Farron examined: I was at the corner of Thirty-fourth street on the morning of the election. I saw the meeting of Croker and O'Brien. O'Brien struck first, and Mr. Croker returned the blows. After the blows were exchanged they moved in a clinch out on the avenue. When the shot was fired they were in the act of fighting, not exactly striking. To the best of my knowledge McKenna fell after the third shot. I heard two shots, and wondered that nobody was falling. I state positively that neither Croker nor O'Brien had a pistol during the whole of that time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rollins: I can swear that they had no time to do away with the pistols after I heard the shots fired until I saw them. I did not see anybody go to McKenna's assistance until he was picked up. After the firing I saw one person approach, and then three or four others went to his assistance.

Q.—Did you hear any cries? A.—I heard "Police, murder."

Q.—"Arrest the murderer?" A.—Yes.

Col. Wingate—He doesn't say, "Arrest the murderer."

Mr. Rollins—That is just what he does say.

OTHER WITNESSES.

Patrick McGowan, a boy of fifteen years, testified that he witnessed the altercation between O'Brien and Croker. He proceeded: While they were in a tussle a shot was fired. I heard the report and saw the man fall. I then ran home. When the shot was fired I was looking toward O'Brien and Croker. The shot did not come from them. It came from the crowd. O'Brien and Croker had nothing in their hands.

Q.—Could you see their hands? A.—I could see Mr. Croker's, but I could not see Mr. O'Brien's.

To Judge Barrett—I was on the opposite side of the street from where they were fighting. I only knew them as the big man and the little man, but I was told that the big man was Mr. O'Brien and the little man was Mr. Croker.

Q.—Do you see Mr. O'Brien in court now? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you seen the little man since that morning? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Look round the court now, and, if you see him, point him out to me.

The witness here pointed in an undecided way, so that it was not plain at whom he was pointing.

Judge Barrett—If you see the little man in court, walk over to him and lay your hand on him.

The witness rose from his chair, walked over to Mr. Fellows, and said, "There he is."

There was much laughter in court at this identification.

Mr. Clinton asked the witness a few further questions, and the court then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

DIPHTHERIA.

THE SUBJECT FULLY DISCUSSED BY THE HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

INTERESTING PAPERS BY DOCTORS SMITH, BAYLIS, AND HARRIS—THE CAUSES OF THE DISEASE—HOW THE PUBLIC OUGHT TO TREAT IT WHEN IT IS EPIDEMIC—ITS HISTORY IN THIS CITY AND COUNTRY.

A regular meeting of the Public Health Association of New-York was held last evening at the School of Mines, corner of Forty-ninth street and Madison avenue. Owing to the fact that it had been announced that the subject of diphtheria would be discussed, an audience had assembled which more than filled the large audience room. Three papers were presented. The first, by Dr. Lewis Smith, treated of the bacterian theory, which is that diphtheria is caused by microscopic vegetable parasites which float in the air and are brought by inspiration to the surface of the nose and mouth. This theory the Doctor indorsed with certain limitations, and he also drew some important deductions from it as to how the disease usually originated. Dr. George Bayles presented a paper which had special reference to the public sanitary control of the disease. He is of the opinion that, since the isolation of diphtheritic patients by collecting them in a large hospital is impossible or unadvisable, the proper way for the City to treat the disease is to take effective measures for isolating each patient in his own home. Dr. Elisha Harris then gave a history of the disease in this country, with special reference to its progress in this City, and then added some practical suggestions as to its suitable public treatment, which derive additional authority from his position as Register of Vital Statistics.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, Mr. C. F. Chandler, LL. D., called the meeting to order. The minutes of the preceding meeting was then reap, after which the following gentlemen were elected members of the association: Drs. Jerome Walker, Paul F. Munde, J. E. Comfort, and Mr. J. C. Bayles. The President then introduced Dr. J. Lewis Smith, who spoke substantially as follows upon the

"CAUSES AND NATURE OF DIPHTHERIA."

Dr. Smith said, in beginning, that since the death of Bretonneau, some twenty-five years ago, it has been abundantly proved that deptheria is communicable otherwise than by innoculation, for the result of numerous chemical and microscopic investigations has been to nearly demonstrate that the disease is contagious by contact with the patient, through exhalations from the surface and through his breath. And it is thought that the cause of diphtheria has been found in the existence, upon the diseased parts in diphtheritic cases, of small vegetable parasites, which are endowed with life and motion, and which have been designated *bactuia*. These parasites increase in number as the disease increases in intensity, and if diphtheritic inflammation attacks any surface which is covered by the parasites, which cause certain other diseases, such as catarrh, the letter parasites diminish and disappear, as though deprived of the required nutriment. And on the other hand, when diphtheria disappears, other vegetable forms may succeed. The grayish-white spots which appear upon inflamed services at the beginning of diphtheria, are entirely composed of these facteria, which have come in contact with the mucous membrane, and have adhered to it, add which, unless prevented, will multiply rapidly, and then, by burrowing through the tissues, will infect the whole system. The reason why diphtheria primarily and chiefly affects the surfaces of the nose and throat is that the air which contains the germs of the bacteria constantly passes over these surfaces. The important conclusion to be deduced from these facts is, that diphtheria is entirely local in its commencement and is amenable to local measures. This bacterian theory, thus established by microscopical investigations, receives some support in clinical observations from the fact that diphtheria prevails most in localities which are favorable to the developement of low forms of animal vegetable life, such as filthy and crowded apartments, along streets and alleys, and along low grounds where vegetable and animal refuse collects. Additional confirmation of the bacterian theory was found in the fact that diphtheria begins in one spot, and then may be easily treated and cured, and that it is only in a subsequent stage that it infects the whole system, and becomes a generally dangerous disease. But the speaker thought there was another factor in the consolation of diphtheria, which the advocates of the bacterian system had too much overlooked, namely, a predisposing condition of the system. This, he thought, was shown by the fact that sometimes bacteria may be found in the air of localities where diphtheria has not occurred, and in such numbers as to force the belief that they had frequently passed over the fauces in the inspired air. Bacteria are sometimes, too, found in the mouth in perfectly well persons, and sometimes when breathed they cause no inflammation in the lungs. These considerations and other minor ones noticed by the speaker in clinical experience, justified, he thought, the opinion that diphtheria is, in certain cases, a constitutional malady in its circumstances, while in other cases, if not in most, it is primarily local, and only subsequently constitutional. In conclusion the speaker said that diphtheria had scarcely been absent from New-York for a single season during the last ten or fifteen years; the primary form predominating during diptheritic epidemics, and the secondary form in the intervals, and during epidemics of scarlet fever and measles, it being a peculiarity of diphtheria that instead of being incompatible with other morbid processes, it is likely to engraft itself upon them. He thought the disease in question might fairly be called endemic in this City. Diphtheritic inflammation attacks by preference such inflamed surfaces as are deprived of their covering of skin, and in this he found an explanation of the frequent complication of scarlatina and measles by diphtheria. For in those eruptive diseases an inflammation is already established upon the fauces which afforded a nest in which the bacteria, or diphtheritic virus, might lodge and develop. Then alluding to the anti-hygienic conditions which produce diphtheria, the speaker said that when it appeared in New-York in 1857 and 1858, after an absence of more than fifty years, some of the first and most severe cases seen by himself occurred in the upper part of the City, along the old water courses, where, in consequence of street grading, water was stagnant, and impregnated with decaying animal and vegetable matter. In fifteen years treatment of diphtheria, the speaker said, he had not observed an instance in which it appeared to be communicated from house to house by the clothing, as is sometimes the case with scarlet fever and measles. When it spreads from house to house, or even from room to room in the same house, it is almost always carried by the visits of persons having diphtheritic inflammation. The area of contagiousness of diphtheria is therefore confined to the room in which the patient resides.

At the conclusion of Dr. Smith's paper some impromptu remarks upon the subject under discussion were made by Prof. Edward Curtis and others, and some excellent magnified pictures of bacteria were exhibited upon an illuminated screen.

Dr. George Baylis then read the following paper:

THE PUBLIC SANITARY CONTROL OF DIPHTHERIA.

How to cope with diphtheria as an epidemic in cities is a question of intense public and general interest, and the profession should be ready with an answer. Judging from the protracted local continuance of the disease and its rate of mortality, diphtheria has reached a point in this City and vicinity that lifts it to the rank of an epidemic calling for special if not extraordinary efforts to suppress or "stamp out." As is quite natural with New-York medical men, (who are more familiar and vastly more in love with hospitals than the general public are,) our first idea is to establish local reception diphtheria hospitals, hoping by that means to isolate the patients suffering from this disease. I think it will need but little argument to show that the hospital plan is wholly impracticable, and by it no good would be accomplished. One fact alone will show how impossible it would be to make such hospitals useful. Nine-tenths of all patients with diphtheria are young children, who could on no account be separated from their parents. The parents would on no account commit them to the hospitals. Even were parents to accompany their children, (which could not be permitted,) the care required of the parents by other members of their families, to mention no other reason, would be an effectual hindrance to the kind of separation required.

We can easily conceive of very many reasons which would prevent such committal. Hospitals for the isolation of cases of diphtheria would be as great a failure as would be an official proclamation against the disease. Isolation nevertheless is the most urgent and important principle to be recognized, and is doubtless the chief measure to be established in order to effect the obliteration of this dread disease. Our experience as practicing physicians must have convinced us that diphtheria is readily, if not indeed actively, communicable. An atmosphere charged with the essential poison of diphtheria will pervade the sick-room, and even the entire house, wherein the disease is represented by a single case. Draughts of peculiar direction and force will incidentally carry this infected air into other dwellings, and there establish the disease. I incline to the belief that the diphtheritic miasma is very diffusible, and when of contagious quality very voluminous, but at the same time very easily antagonized, by which I mean rendered harmless by alteration and destruction. I believe that there is no miasmatic poison naturally more inclined to increase and multiply its centres of virulent activity, while at the same time this particular poison is one naturally of feeble tenure upon its preferred centres, and, therefore, peculiarly subject to the neutralizing influences of disinfectants and atmospheres of pure and wholesome grades. It is as important that the sick with this disease should be redeemed from pernicious atmospheres in which the sickness was contracted as it is for the unattacked to be preserved from the diphtheritic atmosphere. Hence it follows that isolation is essential as a means of confining the infected air within limits that can be practically and successfully operated upon.

How may such essential isolation be secured?

In the first place, remembering that we have to deal with a veritable epidemic, firm in its hold, with a vitality that keeps it active throughout the year, and which is steadily increasing, we must turn directly to our Municipal Health Department, with its full plenary powers, for relief.

If a revival of small-pox calls for a temporary increase in the staff of physicians in the Health Department, as in the formation of a vaccinating corps, a temporary increase to do battle with diphtheria would be neither inconsistent nor unreasonable.

Would it not, then, be wise to begin positive aggressive operations by organizing a corps of physicians to attend almost exclusively to diphtheria? A diphtheria inspector to each ward or local district, and a house-to-house inquiry about the sick and indisposed, would reveal the many cases that are not put into the hands of the doctors until it becomes time to think about the "certificate of death," and who shall furnish the same. Localities free of any suspicion of the disease would not need such an inspector, but a district giving its first case of diphtheria would furnish a signal for the immediate assignment of an inspector to such district. So much for the army of occupation and observation. Now for the siege.

Isolation being indispensable, it seems to me that it can best be secured in the following way:

As soon as a case occurs the house in which the case happens should at once be put, in some sense, under quarantine. The Police can aid in this matter, and no one but actual dwellers in that house and the medical attendants should have the right or opportunity to enter. These may go out and in as freely as they choose, as their freedom of person (as long as they remain well) cannot spread the disease. They are themselves in some danger, but they cannot carry the infection to others. By virtue of the authority possessed by the Board of Health the patient should be at once taken to the top story of the house, be it mansion or tenement. A room should be confiscated for the use of the patient, even if it were necessary to otherwise provide for the previous occupant of the apartment. As fast as cases occur in the house they should be removed to the room or rooms above on the highest floor, and there kept in perfect isolation from all other inmates of the house save those who are in attendance, as nurses. Ventilation, fumigation, disinfection, and cleansing could there be concentrated and practiced in the best ways possible under the circumstances for the advantage of the sick. Professional attendance and treatment in the care of the tenement population should be given by the District Diphtheria Inspector, but wealthy families might employ their own physicians, with the District Diphtheria Inspector invariably in consultation. All competent women or men who would be willing to enroll under the service of the Board of Health, and enter upon duty, with pay, as nurses, as fast as their services were required, should be enlisted and so employed, under the immediate supervision and orders of the local inspectors. The service of these volunteer nurses should be identical with that of orderlies, stewards, and nurses in the military service, or at all events quite as submissive. The Health Department could furnish its own medicines, just as it now furnishes vaccine virus or disinfecting agents, or it could authorize contracts to be made with certain district apothecaries. The department could furnish food supplies for the impoverished sick, or authorize contracts with proprietors of restaurants, at the expense of the City. The department would have to feed its corps of nurses; it could, therefore, as conveniently feed its sick when cared for in these isolated apartments as it could in hospitals of the kind so often proposed. It would rarely or never happen that so many sick with diphtheria would occur in one house that its top floor would be overcrowded. Usually only one room, with adjacent sleeping apartments for the attendants, would be needed. At the present time, (supposing this plan were in operation,) considering the number of sick in this City with diphtheria, I suspect provision would have to be made for less than two hundred patients. As many patients are in family groups of two, three, four and five sick at one time, it would reduce the number of isolating apartments required. Perhaps not more than a hundred houses have diphtheria cases in them at the present time, and should be so dealt with by the Board of Health. These numbers seem small as a foe against which to bring the science and sanitary force of the City, but out of this comparatively small number of sick there are or have been from fifty to sixty deaths every week. A month would mow down a regiment in numbers, and, excluding females, a regiment of the opposite sex in less than two months. No commonwealth can afford such a loss of valuable life and young blood for mere lack of sanitary attention. I do not mean in the sense of loss by death solely, which, at the present time, would not be true, but loss also by shattered health and prospects, arising from this and concomitant ills, of which diphtheria is the initial circumstance. From five to ten diphtheria inspectors only would now be needed, and from ten to twenty nurses. The cost would be insignificant, and the gain might be an immediate check upon the spread of the disease, and, probably, its final extinction. It does not require much reflection to become aware of the whole array of conveniences to patients, families of the sick, to physicians, and nurses this system could be made to afford. An excellent result, not to be overlooked, is the advantage we would possess for studying the disease, and learning its appropriate treatment. Any sort of desirable connection for the general and special good of all concerned could be arranged with the local dispensaries, their visiting medical officers, the ladies' "diet kitchens," the relief associations, &c., &c., which are numerous all over the City.

I respectfully commend this plan to your kindly consideration, hoping that out of it may grow our means of successful defense.

At the conclusion of Dr. Baylis' paper, Dr. Elisha Harris presented the following:

FACTS IN THE HISTORY OF DIPHTHERIA IN THIS CITY AND IN OUR COUNTRY.

That diphtheria is not a new disease, and that its recent modes of prevalence are not new or in any manner unusual, is clearly proved by the medical writings of the best observers of disease. While in Europe the records of this malady extend back to the very dawning of scientific medicine, and through the last four centuries its fatal prevalence has been vividly described under various names, and its persistence and fatality have been entered in the historical records of numerous places over a vast range, from the Mediterranean to the North Sea, the history of diphtheria as the "putrid sore throat," the "malignant angina," the "angina suffocativa," &c., has been written in New-York and various places in America from early colonial times.

As it is not important to our present instruction that we should search and recite the old records, we may as well proceed at once to the experience of the present generation of medical men, who have been enabled to describe this malady under the appellation we now give to it—diphtheria. Dr. Craik's description of the sudden and fatal instance of this disorder in the case of Gen. Washington in 1798; the account given by Dr. Jacob Ogden of the prevalence of it in the vicinity of New-York in the middle decades of the last century, and Dr. Samuel Bard's recitals of his study of the "suffocative angina" as it prevailed in the City and Colony of New-York in the sixth decade of that century—now upward of 100 years ago—will always be referred to with quite as great satisfaction as respects accuracy and clearness of definition as we can derive from the descriptions of "putrid sore throat," the "malignant cynanche," or the "black tongue," of which alarming descriptions and alarming examples occurred in many places some thirty years ago.

The first fatal case of diphtheria, certified and registered by this name in the City of New-York, occurred in the practice of Dr. William Maxwell, a most trustworthy diagnostician, on the 20th of February, 1859. The second and third cases occurred on the 25th, the fourth was registered nearly a fortnight later, and before the end of the year fifty-three deaths by this disease had been recorded in the City. But this disease had actually been prevailing, in a mild way, and was recognized all through the Summer and Autumn of 1858, and the Winter of 1859. Dr. Abraham Jacobi had found that five of the forty-five patients suffering from a peculiar throat affection, &c., at the German Dispensary, in the children's department, were cases of diphtheria, and before the end of 1859, there had been 112 cases recognized at that institution, and during the year 1859, there were eighty-eight more of these cases.

Dr. Whittlesey, on Randall's Island, had a few cases among his 500 nursery children during that time, and recalled a few instances of this malady which had supervened upon measles, and those were instances of diphtheritic ophthalmia. The supervening disease killed the patients, but they appear in mortality returns as cases of measles.

This City and its vicinity suffered thus lightly until near the end of 1859, when all, or nearly all, family and dispensary physicians noticed and commented upon the presence of diphtheritic symptoms, and the specks and patches of the characteristic deposits in the mouth and fauces; yet, up to the close of 1860, the certified causes of death continued to exhibit evidences of hesitation and much confusion in the diagnosis of this disease. Croup, scarlatinous angina, and numerous other kinds of angina were certified by physicians who had not become familiar with this disease or posted themselves in regard to its history and characteristics. But in January, 1860, diphtheria became very prevalent, and was widely distributed over the City, and fourteen deaths from it were registered in the Bureau of Vital Statistics. The malady was not only epidemic, but exceedingly malignant in certain localities and particular dwellings. The abstract of the mortality which has occurred from this disease, presents ample proof that from the beginning of the year 1860 to the end of 1864, diphtheria had become a dangerous enemy to life in our City. [See Abstract marked A.]

During the two years, 1858-'59, when this disease was gaining its new foothold in the City of New-York, it had more quickly become epidemic in numerous smaller cities. It appeared in the City of Albany early in the Spring of 1858, and in that half of the city which is situated south of State street it almost decimated the children between two and seven years of age. There were upward of 2,000 cases of the disease recognized in the whole city during the first ten months of its prevalence, and there were in that period 179 deaths from it recorded.

During all that period this malady made no mark in the City of Troy—only seven miles distant—and virtually a suburb, in which the local and domestic conditions of the population seemed far less propitious than those in Albany. But the infection had not yet become planted there. Its prevalence had almost ceased in the former before it commenced in the latter city.

During the years 1860 and 1861, diphtheria prevailed as a local epidemic—often only as a neighborhood and house epidemic—in hundreds of populous towns from New-York to Nebraska, and from Maine to Alabama. Regarded, usually, as an epidemic that depended upon atmospheric causes—the doctrine of fatalism too often—this malady struck down one and another of the noblest physicians, and hundreds upon hundreds of child visitors by its infectious quality—its communicable poison in the sick-room. The death of the esteemed Dr. Frick, in Baltimore, who was brought down only twenty-four hours after a special exposure to a malignant case, and died upon the seventh day after that exposure, showed to the profession in all Maryland that the disease must be regarded and sanitarily treated as being, in a certain and most important way, infectious. But until the widespread suffering from it in 1860, 1861, and 1862 had nearly ceased, there was but little heed given to the essential sanitary duties, the local circumstances, and prophylactic measures by which this destroyer of life may be held in check.

The disease became wide-spread during the late war, and in our Northern and Middle States it reached its greatest prevalence during the years 1862 and 1863. In the latter part of 1864 it began to decrease in the City and State of New-York, but its presence has not ceased among us at any time, the large increase in the number of deaths accredited to it in the last quarter of 1872 was a prelude to the greater prevalence and greater fatality of the malady from that period to the present, with now and then a slight decrease in the monthly number of deaths by it. The following abstract of the record of deaths by diphtheria presents a correct view of its course in the City of New-York:

Table A.

Year.	Quarters. First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Total.
1859	..	..	..	..	53
1860	..	..	..	..	424
1861	..	..	..	..	438
1862	..	..	..	..	486
1863	..	..	..	..	944
1864	..	..	..	..	805
1865	..	..	..	..	412
1866	61	102	73	98	334
1867	79	69	67	73	288
1868	92	86	43	56	277
1869	87	89	66	86	328
1870	94	69	67	78	308
1871	89	49	46	54	238
1872	93	86	87	180	446
1873	169	184	316	482	1,151
Grand total					6,932

The course marked by this disease in the different wards of the City in 1873, and thus far in 1874, is instructive. The following summary exhibits the statistical facts, but the most essential fact connected with these records is that the particular districts of the City which were at first the chief centres of this disease have continued to be chief centres.

Table B.

DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA DISTRIBUTED IN THE SEVERAL WARDS BY QUARTERS—1873.

Wards.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total for Year.
First	2	5	11	9	27
Second					
Third	1	3	2	3	9
Fourth	5	2	5	7	19
Fifth	16	12	21	6	55
Sixth	11	7	10	8	36
Seventh	4	6	13	27	50
Eighth	7	4	22	15	48
Ninth	13	15	19	30	77
Tenth	13	11	9	13	46
Eleventh	6	4	19	30	59
Twelfth	8	2	7	8	25
Thirteenth	5	2	8	13	28
Fourteenth	5	15	21	21	62
Fifteenth	3	4	7	11	25
Sixteenth	9	16	37	35	97
Seventeenth	15	14	9	36	74
Eighteenth	7	12	12	20	51
Nineteenth	12	23	38	86	159
Twentieth	9	18	27	55	109
Twenty-first	4	1	5	16	26
Twenty-second	14	8	14	33	69

The Twentieth Ward, for example, has from the first been the most unfortunate district. The Sixteenth, next south, nearer the tide-level, has suffered much;—the Ninteenth, on grounds even higher than those of the Twentieth Ward, has experienced more than its quota of this malady. The house-epidemics of diphtheria have been most marked in the districts in which the most fatal general distribution of it has been experienced. The occurrence of four fatal cases in an esteemed and well-provided family in West Thirty-eighth street, near Eighth avenue, last Spring, and the death of four children in a single apartment on Eleventh avenue, near Fortieth street, in twenty-four hours, a few days ago, are sad instances of the excessive malignancy of diphtheria in the localities in which it is most persistent and wide-spread. This has been witnessed in many cities and vilages. It is a fact which should aid in the discovery of the chief local and geographical factors of the malady. It points to the earth, and emanations from grounds, or from local nuisances, yet the most we find, hitherto, points to faulty conditions of the surface and under drainage, and to the emanations from such grounds, and, as seems true in numerous instances, to the presence of ammoniacal gases. The Twentiath Ward of our City suffers excessively from these combined causes. The epidemic district in Albany in 1858 and 1859 suffered largely from like local circumstances, and so we might quote hundreds of similar instances. But these local, and probably aggravating or fostering conditions in districts, streets and particular tenements do not produce the disease.

It is a noticeable fact that since the improved sewerage and pavement of the district south of Houston, the Bowery and Market street have suffered but lightly during the past two years, though the First, Fifth, and a portion of the Seventh Wards have had quite a wide diffusion of the disease.

PRACTICAL CONCLUSIONS.

1. If diphtheria has gained a foothold in any city or populous neighborhood, it selects certain localities in which its persistence is specially marked, and its persistence, as shown by repeated outbreaks or continued prevalence, seems to hold an important relation to certain conditions of soil, drainage, and sanitary wants of dwellings, which admit of preventive measures.
2. The extension of the disease from one individual to another and to entire households or families, and from family to family, and from place to place, are facts so well proved in the history of the disease that the entire separation of the sick from the well, at least of children sick with this disease from all others, should be regarded as a first-rate sanitary duty.
3. That the immediate sanitary as well as perfect medical care of every family exposed to it seems to be a duty required by every consideration of humanity and public health.
4. That a complete and exact record of diphtheria as it prevails in any locality is a duty of much importance to society, and that, for the purpose of promoting the successful discharge of this duty to society and the medical profession, the Public Health Association of the City of New-York respectfully submits the following resolution as embodying its view upon the subject:

Resolved, That every Board of Health, every county and city medical society, and every practitioner of medicine in the State of New-York, is most respectfully urged to cause a correct record to be prepared concerning the beginning, progress, local, domestic, and hygienic conditions under which diphtheria occurs in any place in the State.

The resolution offered by Dr. Harris at the close of his address was then unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE MAILS BETWEEN WHITEHALL AND TICONDEROGA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The New-York and Canada Railroad Company, which for some years have been carrying the United States mails from Burlington, Vt., to Fort Henry, having extended their road so as to embrace the territory between Weitehall and Ticonderoga, N. Y., have been telegraphed to by the Post Office Department as follows:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1874.

J. V. Barker, President of the New-York and Canada Railroad Company, Plattsburg, N. Y.:

I am instructed by the Postmaster General to say that the sum of $62 50 per mile per annum will be paid for mail service on your road from Whitehall north. You can at any time weigh your mails for a readjustment of pay as often and whenever you may think it to be for your interests.

The Postmaster General has no power under the law to make any other terms, and the price offered is as much as given to any new road, and all that the law will permit. It is reported to the department that the people between Whitehall and Fort Henry have been without mails since Dec. 1. Will you co-operate with the Postmaster General, and relieve the people from the necessary delay in their mails if sent by other means than by your road. Please answer.

(Signed) GEO. S. BANGS,
Gen'l Supt. R. M. S.

The response to this from the President of the road substantially declined to accede to the proposition.

THE KANSAS RELIEF FUND—AN EXPLANATION.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 10.—The Board of Directors of the Society for the Relief of the Kansas Sufferers in this city held a meeting last night, and made a statement to the effect that the report of the Central Relief Committee at Topeka, Kan., stating that Dr. H. H. Mitchell, from this city, is a mercenary and unauthorized solicitor for the Kansas and Nebraska sufferers is false, as he is authorized by the Aid Association of this city, of which he is President.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER—HIS EXPEDITION AND BOOK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your able and appreciative review of *Ismailia*, the record of Sir Samuel Baker's military expedition to the great basin of the Nile in the service of the Khédive, induces me to write a few words about that famous enterprise. During five months in 1871-2 I remained at the junction of the Blue and White Niles, hoping to join "the white Pacha" in the countries he had brought to the knowledge of mankind in the widely-circulated volume which he published after his discovery of the Albert Nyanza. While there at Khartoum I was frequently the guest of Ismail Yakoob Pacha—now Governor General of the Soudan—a trusted friend of Baker, and a faithful subordinate of the Khédive. Nothing interested me more than the movements of that expedition—certainly the most extraordinary of our time. And after I became thoroughly acquainted with the motives which lay at the bottom of the project, and likewise the motives which stimulated a cowardly opposition to its success, while Baker and his men were in conflict with the savages about Gondokoro, I was proud to become one of his defenders. The facts are substantially these:

The Khédive made a bid for English influence as against the Palmerstonian policy of maintaining the integrity of the Turkish Empire, which the Khédive, from motives of personal and family ambition, hoped to subvert. No stronger appeal could be made to the English nation, and to mankind in general, than a promise to prevent the capture and enslavement of 50,000 negroes a year.

This appeal the Khédive made, and Sir Samuel Baker, as the fittest man among modern explorers, was selected to do the work—to suppress the slave trade.

With a splendid equipment, he penetrated to the Nile basins. His Wellingtonian ideas of campaigning may have induced him to strike harder blows against his barbarian adversaries than policy would dictate, but the record which I know that he made among the tribes there can be stated in three words—dismay, compliance, order.

That he was the victim of the secret opposition of the Mohammedans, who constitute all the ruling population, there is no doubt; and that the Soudan, Egypt herself, and foreigners jealous of his power, achievements, and renown wished for his failure, is equally beyond cavil. The success that he has made is this: He has opened a gateway to equatorial Africa; he has taught the peoples who have long interfered with the civilization of that continent that there are resolute men who can dress the negroes in Christian clothes; he has shown that while truly the servant of the Khédive, he did not forget his obligations to humanity.

ALVAN S. SOUTHWORTH.

ROOMS OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

STREET ROBBERIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We beg to call your attention to the fact that there is a system of petit larceny going on in the vicinity of Morris, Rector, and West streets which is becoming unprofitable to an uncomfortable extent to cartmen who have to pay for the goods they lose. Your paper being always energetic in good works, it occurred to us that a little agitation of the matter through your columns might stir up the proper authorities who could correct the evil, and thereby do a public service. Our cartman has lost toward a hundred dollars during the past week by having small packages of butter stolen off his truck at different times, and to the best of his knowledge in the vicinity above mentioned. Quite likely others have suffered to a greater or less extent from the same source.

WALTER CARR & CO.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874.

THE BOSTON TEA-PARTY CELEBRATION.

A GRAND TEA-PARTY FESTIVAL TO BE GIVEN AT WASHINGTON—PREPARATIONS FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874.

The Women's Centennial Executive Committee of this city are making extensive preparations for a grand tea-party, to be given on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., in commemoration of the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor, and in honor of the Continental Congress which first met in September, 1774. The evening selected for the event is the one hundred and first anniversary of the destruction of the tea. At the first session of Congress a joint resolution of both Houses of Congress was passed, granting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol and the old hall of the House of Representatives for the occasion. The affair is under the charge of a committee composed of the following-named ladies, whose prominence gives assurance that the entertainment will be a complete success.

Mrs. President Grant, honorary member; Mrs. Montgomery Blair, Mme. Berghmans, Mrs. N. P. Chipman, Mrs. Gen. Eaton, Mrs. S. S. Mitchell, Mrs. Gen. Myers, Mrs. Admiral Poor, Mrs. Ross Ray, Mrs. Gen. Sherman, Mrs. Justice Strong, Mrs. Gen. Zeilin, Mrs. Edward Beale, Mrs. Archibald Campbell, Mrs. Fitzhugh Coyle, Mrs. William L. Marcy, Mrs. R. T. Merrick, Mrs. S. V. Niles, Mrs. Admiral Powell, Mrs. Secretary Robeson, Mrs. A. R. Shepherd, Mrs. Attorney General Williams. Miss Risley Seward, Chairman; Mrs. Gen. Emory, Vice Chairman; Miss Emma Sedgwick, Treasurer; Miss Sara Carr Upton, Secretary.

The address of the evening will be delivered by Hon. G. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, and the music will be furnished by a large band of amatuers resident in this city. The decorations will be furnished by Sheible, of Philadelphia, under direction of Gen. Babcock, Private Secretary to the President, and Mr. Clark, Architect of the Capitol, and will be very elaborate, including the representation of a ship, with red-skin warriors armed *cap-a-pie* engaged in throwing cases of tea overboard.

There will be thirteen tables representing the thirteen colonies, presided over by the ladies of the committee and the wives of Senators and members of Congress, all in Martha Washington costume, and assisted by gentlemen in the costume of Continental days. Representatives of all the Ladies' Centennial Committees in the country will be present in costume and aid the local committee. The tea-cups and saucers have been made expressly for the occasion, the pattern being that of a hundred years ago. The cup is decorated with a *fac simile* of the signature of the father of our country and with thirteen golden stars. The saucer has the following inscription:

1774.
Congress.
1874.

Invitations have been sent to many persons in every State and Territory in the Union, and the committee have been flooded with letters of acceptance. Those who have seen the rotunda lighted up in the evening will readily conceive the magnificent display which will be made there on Wednesday evening next. Tea in some form or shape will be the principal business of the evening; and as it was patriotic a hundred years ago to refrain from its use, so now will the guests of the evening show their patriotism by the quantity they pay for and drink. With the tea there will be a plentiful supply of substantial edibles, and all who attend may expect a pleasant evening. The proceeds are to be applied to furthering the interests of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876.

The committee have provided themselves with a quantity of wood from Independence Hall, Philadelphia, which has been fashioned into many fantastic ornaments, which will be sold to swell the general fund.

THE STATE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The State Dairymen's Association adjourned this evening after a largely-attended session, at which profitable essays and discussions upon the different methods of making butter and cheese, and the State of the market, were the features. Skimmed milk cheese was denounced as a dishonest manufacture and damaging to the character of the American production. A committee was appointed to report on the practicability of an experimental farm and chemical station to be conducted by the association. The next meeting of the association will probably be held at Elmira.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 11, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LOVE'S SACRIFICE—Mr. Rankin, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGRAUN.—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Parkes, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—BLACK CROOK—Miss Emma Weathersby, Miss A. K. Bowler, Kiralfy Sisters, Lupo, Mr. George Atkins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—RED TAPE—THE WIDOW HUNT—Mr. John S. Clarke.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE—CHILPERIC—(Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT—STATUE OF THE PERIOD.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. W. S. Andrews—"Our Humorists."

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. — VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

REPUBLICAN HALL.—LADIES' FAIR of the Church of the Strangers.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January, 1875.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town subscribers and readers. It will be open for business to-morrow morning, and advertisements will be received there at any hour. The office will be open on Sunday evening. Papers may also be obtained there.*

The decision of Judge MCCUE in regard to the bill of particulars demanded by Mr. BEECHER's counsel and elaborately argued about yesterday, will be given to-day. It does not follow, however, that the case will be brought to trial on Monday. A majority of the Judges of the Brooklyn City Court seem to be of the opinion that it is not within the power of that court to extend the trial of a case from one term to another. On the other hand, the lawyers on both sides have not made up their minds whether they can finish the case within the fifteen days remaining between Monday and the close of the term. On the whole, present probabilities point to the conclusion that the hearing of the case will be postponed till the beginning of January.

At the meeting of the Public Health Association, held last night, three highly interesting and suggestive papers were read on the subject of diphtheria. To most people, the views of Dr. SMITH regarding the propagation of diphtheria by means of microscopic parasites known as *Bacteria*, will be as new as they are curious. According to this theory, diphtheric infection is propagated simply through the atmosphere, and the area of infection does not extend much beyond the room occupied by the patient or the reach of currents of air emanating from the apartment. It may, however, be carried by persons who have inhaled the air of such a room, and whose systems have retained some of the parasites with which the disease originates. Of course, there are certain atmospheric conditions which favor the existence of the diphtheric parasites, and certain conditions of the body which favor their deadly influence on the system. Both arise from pretty much the same causes as produce low fevers, and both find in efficient sanitary precautions their most powerful antidote. We advise our readers to have nothing to do with *Bacteria*.

It is difficult to see how the proposed cession to the United States of a strip of Mexican territory on the Rio Grande is to make any easier the defense of our frontier. As it is, the Rio Grande, an easily-fordable stream, is a distinct line of demarcation between the two Republics. Yet forays are constantly made across it in open daylight; and brigands of various nationalities are secure on Mexican soil, with the spoil of our people in their possession. Now it is proposed to substitute a surveyor's line for the river boundary, giving us a belt of territory "very rich in silver." If this cession is to be made in the interests of justice, and as indemnity for the past, that is a separate question. But to say that we thereby gain greater security on the frontier is to tax credulity very much. People will be sure to say that there is some job in such a proposition. The plain solution of this whole border difficulty is to demand of Mexico that she shall keep her frontier in proper order or else allow us to keep it altogether. As long as Mexico refuses to punish bandits and murderers who escape across her line, or to permit the United States Government to pursue and punish them, we shall have continual trouble. Moving the boundary westward will not help matters in the least.

A letter from Havana, printed in THE TIMES to-day, gives an interesting account of financial affairs in that city. The telegraph has furnished us with some particulars of the disturbance that lately took place in consequence of the efforts of the Government to beat down the price of gold with muskets. The additional information which we now possess shows how hopeless is the task which Gen. CONCHA has taken up. He professes to attribute fluctuations in the price of gold to the circulation of false rumors: and he fulminates against the inventors of such depressing reports with much fervor. But, in the face of this, the Government is at its wits' end how to pay current expenses, and it is proposed that the delinquent tax on capital shall be paid in promissory notes which the Government may get "shaved" at the Spanish Bank. Gold brokers' offices are shut up and the dealers betake themselves to the open streets to find their customers. Gold mounts to 149, and all attempts to keep it down by official proclamation seem to be about as effectual as a Papal bull against a comet.

British Columbia is likely to accept one more compromise of the much-vexed Pacific Railway question. A speedy construction of this great railway line across the continent was a leading feature of the agreement under which the province entered the confederation of the Dominion of Canada. The colonists have become exceedingly dissatisfied with the slow progress made with the work, and serious disturbances have sometimes been threatened in consequence of the excitement prevailing over this question in British Columbia. It is now proposed that the people shall be kept quiet for a little while longer by increasing the annual expenditures to $2,000,000 instead of $1,500,000, and postponing the time for the completion of the railway to "a remote period." The original limit fixed for the building of the road was 1881. It is now suggested that it may be done by 1890. The fact is that the scheme for a Pacific railroad north of the great lakes is one of enormous difficulty. British Columbia, with its handful of inhabitants—some 10,000 only—can do nothing toward building the road or maintaining it when it is finished. It is expected that such a road, if it can be built, will divert a large share of the Asiatic trade across the continent to the eastern provinces. It must be confessed, however, that the prospect for the completion of a great line through the desert wastes of the continent is not a brilliant one.

Representative STOWELL, of Virginia, in his personal explanation, yesterday, of the charge that he had sold a cadetship, used a somewhat singular argument. He is reported to have said that this allegation was brought during the late canvass, and that the action of his constituents showed what they thought about it. Mr. STOWELL may be quite innocent of the offense imputed to him; he has asked for a committee of investigation, and the facts which will be brought out, everybody should hope, may triumphantly clear his character; for it is not a pleasant matter to find another cadetship broker in the House. But, with the success of sundry extraordinarily bad men in the late canvass before us, it is not safe to say that an election necessarily means a "vindication" for the candidate.

POLITICS AND FINANCE.

The House yesterday again yielded to the pressure of events and of popular opinion, and turned its attention to the financial question. This is a business which will be found much more profitable in a legitimate way, than introducing Mr. TOM SCOTT's fingers into the Treasury by means of railroad subsidies, and we hope Congress will stick to the former and eschew the latter. Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, brought forward a proposition for the repeal of the legal tender clause of the Currency act, to take effect the first of next July. This probably insures a direct vote, sooner or later, on this method of dealing with the currency. Mr. DAWES read the House one of his admirable lectures, in which he warned the Republican Party that it had just three months in which to determine whether it would live or die, and if it hoped to live, it must settle this financial question, settle it at once, and settle it right. Mr. DAWES is undoubtedly correct. If there were no stronger or higher motive than self-interest to influence the Republican Party, this alone ought to induce it to seize the golden opportunity that is now offered to it. Did the leaders of any great party, after receiving one sharp and imperative warning from their followers, ever enjoy a better chance of completely re-establishing themselves? Any tyro in politics must see that no other question commands a tithe of the interest that this one of finance commands. It is in every man's mind, and on every one's lips. It is discussed in the counting-room and the workshop, on the farms and in the village stores, from one end of the country to the other. For every man who cares about the tariff, or the third term, or even the South, there are a hundred who are constantly declaring that Congress ought to attend to the finances. All people do not agree as to how they should be dealt with. But public men ought to see that there is only one method that can bring a settlement that "comes to stay," and that will inevitably compel the popular approval.

It is the business of political leaders to study both the wishes and the interests of the people, but when the wishes of a portion of the people conflict with the interests of all, the path of duty is plain, and it will be found the path of safety and prosperity as well. We *must* deal with the finances. We cannot evade them. *Banquo's* ghost was not more disagreeably persistent than this question which "will not down." If, in dealing with it, we trifle with it, if we try to patch it up with more inflation, or to postpone it with some such wild and flimsy contrivance as the exchangeable bonds, it will only come again to plague us. Though the whole country demanded inflation, inflation would only plunge us more deeply into difficulties.

As we have repeatedly said, we have no scheme to propose, and we shall not undertake to father any. But we cannot be blind to the fact that there is one standard by which every scheme should be tested. Does it make for the *payment of the Government notes?* That standard we shall endeavor to apply, carefully and unflinchingly, to every proposition, and we shall try to reach a candid conclusion by its aid. There is no use in employing any other. We hear a great deal, in Congress and out of it, about making the Government notes equal in value to gold. But there is only one way in which that can be done, and that is by making the notes exchangeable for gold. We may make them so exchangeable by offering such bonds for them as are equal to gold, or better. Or we may effect the same end by paying some of the notes, and offering to pay the remainder if presented. Or we may adopt any other method of getting at the desired object. But the object aimed at must always remain the same. It would be a great gain if we could get out of our bewildered heads the notion that we deal with the greenbacks as currency, and get into them the fact that we must deal with the greenbacks as evidences of debt. Then we should see what every merchant sees plainly enough about *his* notes, that the only sure way to be rid of them is to pay them.

Our Republican leaders may be sure, we think, that in the long run the people will be found on the side of hard money—of real money. We believe a majority would be found on that side to-day if the question could be fairly argued and clearly put. They were right on a similar issue in 1868 when a good many of the majority party were wrong, and in the beaten path of politics it is safer than is generally supposed to depend on the popularity of honesty and common sense. They may fail at times and in localities, but the party that builds on them, builds broadly and permanently.

We may as well say that we are not of those who think that Congress can bring in the millennium by repealing the Legal-tender act, and providing for the payment of the Government notes. If we had a currency absolutely redeemable in gold we should not be always safe from panics, or from periods of great commercial distress. There are enthusiasts on the specie payment side, as well as on the other, and they are apt to paint the present situation too dark and the consequences of resumption too bright. Much of the prosperity of this country has been attained in times of paper money. Other countries, with a specie basis for their currency, have suffered greatly in business at intervals. The commercial world does not turn on the currency as its axis, but on something broader and more important. What we do contend for, however, is that we cannot have business as safe or as permanently profitable with irredeemable paper money as with specie payments, and that the interests of the whole country are so bound up in this fact that the party which appreciates it and acts upon it will receive the support of the country. We do not undertake to preach any new political evangel. We simply point to a practical lesson from experience, and suggest to our public men that it will pay to give it heed.

A CASE FOR CONGRESS.

We publish a letter to-day from Mr. JOHN ROACH, the well-known ship-builder, in which he answers some of the statements recently made in regard to his connection with the Pacific Mail Company, and leaves a good many others unanswered. Mr. ROACH is one of the few men prominently mixed up in this company in whose word we are disposed to place any faith. We should therefore have been especially glad if he had completely exhausted the subject to which he has addressed himself.

Among the points touched upon by Mr. ROACH are these: he has no interest in stock-jobbing operations; his "transactions with the corporation are satisfactorily adjusted up to this date," by which, we presume, he means us to understand that all his claims are settled; he never knew Mr. IRWIN, (and his explanation on that point is quite distinct enough;) he was never engaged in lobbying for the Pacific Mail Company. But he admits that he "made a determined effort" to meet certain unjust attacks upon himself which were brought forward in connection with his contracts. He distinctly denies having ever approached any man with a proposition "for the use of improper means in securing legislative or official action." He never received any check except "in accordance with the express terms of contracts." But there is a qualification to this statement which we do not understand, and which looks to us very strange. It may be susceptible of further explanation. As for the alleged "secret contract" for the building of two new iron steamers for the company, Mr. ROACH denies that it was in any way secret, and defends it on grounds set forth in his letter. The remainder of Mr. ROACH's letter consists of a general defense of the Pacific Mail Company, and an attack on Wall-street operators, who, as he alleges, are trying to injure it. On this latter point all that we have to say is this: men in Wall street are always trying to help or injure some particular stock. But managers of companies should not act in such a way as that their stock *can* be easily injured. When the Directors of a company are charged with gross frauds—for that is what Mr. SAGE's accusations amount to—what is the use of abusing stock-brokers? Of course, they gather round the carrion quickly enough. But are the charges true? If they are, no one can prevent brokers taking advantage of them. If they are not true, why not show it?

Does Mr. ROACH think that RUFUS HATCH is a proper person to be Managing Director of the Pacific Mail Company? Is he the highest representative of that "enterprise and patriotism" which Mr. ROACH dwells so much upon in his letter? Mr. ROACH writes as if he believed that some dark and desperate intrigue is going on at the expense of the company in which he is naturally so deeply interested. But has it ever occurred to him that, after all, the most damaging statements which have been made about the company proceed from its own President? To this point Mr. ROACH does not address himself at all, and yet it is the vital point in the whole case. Mr. SAGE distinctly and publicly alleges that the affairs of the company are in a much worse condition than they have been represented; that on a certain Sunday the Managing Director came to him, the then President of the line, and made a "clean breast of it;" that he ascertained for the first time on that occasion that "the assets of the company had been grossly overestimated and the liabilities correspondingly diminished." Now, when the President of a company publicly makes such ruinous charges as these, what is the use of beating the bush for malignant stock-brokers, as Mr. ROACH does? Why not tackle your man at once? It is absurd to pass by Mr. SAGE and his fatal statements, and put up men of straw and fire away at them.

If anything could confirm the suspicions of foul play in the company, it would be the extraordinary statement which appears to have been issued by its authority, and which we publish this morning. It is a very brief abstract of accounts, signed by "JOHN N. UNDERHILL, Examining Accountant." It is more damaging to the company than even Mr. SAGE's story, for it leaves unanswered all the charges of misappropriation and fraud. The statement of liabilities is absolutely limited to four items—nothing so concise has ever been issued before in relation to the affairs of a great company. We doubt whether any householder in the City could compress his liabilities into so short a compass. Mr. UNDERHILL makes out that the company's assets are a little over the magnificent sum of *three thousand dollars* in excess of its liabilities. Mr. HATCH told Mr. SAGE that the indebtedness of the company was from $1,800,000 to $1,900,000. It has since been charged that the company has consumed $1,700,000 of its capital since May 31, 1873. The Auditor's account, sent to us last night, touches none of these points. In fact, it evades everything which is of importance in the case. To our business readers, such a balance-sheet will appear infinitely more destructive of the credit of the company than all the accusations which have come from outside. It is nothing less than an insult to the public to call such a thing a balance-sheet, and there can be no sort of doubt that its effect on the credit of the company will be disastrous in the extreme.

Mr. ROACH talks a good deal in his letter about "enterprise," but there is something which is quite as dear to the people as enterprise, and that is commercial honor. And that appears to be seriously compromised by such transactions as those connected with Pacific Mail. After charges of the most serious kind, the Directors produce a balance-sheet in which the assets are slurred over in six items, and the liabilities in four. Was ever such a mockery practiced before? We do not know and we do not care how "the Street" interests itself in the affairs of the Pacific Mail Company. Whenever an exposure of this kind is going on, some people try to make money and others try to avoid losing money. But are facts which reveal a great and shameful scandal to be suppressed on that account? We should be very sorry to help any speculators, whether "bulls" or "bears," but we are as clearly bound to publish the facts in connection with this case as we were to publish the revelations about Credit Mobilier, or the Sanborn contracts, or any other of the frauds which have come to light during the past two years. Congress must now take the matter in hand, and it will be seen from our Washington dispatches that it proposes to do so. A searching inquiry must be instituted into all the circumstances connected with the granting of the subsidy, and the use subsequently made of it; and the subsidy itself must be stopped. These revelations will probably sicken Congress of granting subsidies to public companies, and thus the score of new schemes which are to be brought forward this session will be summarily killed, and the public will be protected from further spoliation.

THE VICKSBURG TROUBLES.

The people of Vicksburg, the battle-scarred hill-town on the banks of the Mississippi, have been passing through troublous times for some days past. Disagreements between the negro officials and the white taxpayers have led to long-threatened disturbances; to a proclamation and numerous explanations from Gov. AMES; and to the calling of an extra session of the Legislature at Jackson. A "disturbance," in the particular section of Mississippi where Vicksburg stands, is invariably accompanied by numerous deadly frays, and the slaughter in the recent encounters between whites and blacks appears to have been rather greater than usual. So far as can be ascertained from the numerous conflicting dispatches furnished up to the present date, the fighting and its disastrous results seem entirely due to an unwise appeal to arms made by the negro Sheriff of the county in which Vicksburg stands, CROSBY, against whom the taxpayers have brought evidence of forgery and embezzlement. CROSBY, finding himself in trouble, caused to be printed a card which greatly excited the turbulent and ignorant negroes on the plantations and in the hamlets near Vicksburg, and brought them in tumultuous and vindictive crowds to the outskirts of the town, where a sharp fight occurred. The negroes, of course, got the worst of the encounter, the whites being greatly incensed at their armed interference in a matter which the blacks of the town had held themselves aloof from. After one or two unsuccessful attempts at further decisive hostilities, they retreated, and are said to have ravaged the country, burning cotton-gin houses and barns; but these reports of incendiarism are stoutly denied.

Gov. AMES, in his proclamation, takes the ground that the State courts were in "full force and vigor," and amply able to punish such county officials as were dishonest, if the tax-payers and white citizens generally had not seen fit to paralyze the action of those courts by threats and unlawful assemblages. The whites, on the other hand, allege that Sheriff, CROSBY, and sundry corrupt officers associated with him, have the support and counsel of the Governor of the State, and would have succeeded in escaping punishment and maintaining themselves in office if summary measures to expel them had not been employed. They charge that the bonds of the negro CROSBY, as Sheriff and Tax Collector, have long been notoriously insufficient, and that those courts which Gov. AMES thinks would punish any offender, are kept up exclusively in the interest of the rogues. The tax-payers of the county, according to the Vicksburg *Herald*, have for more than a year been refused the privilege guaranteed to all citizens of examining the public records of the county, and by this means a swindling and corrupt Ring has managed to keep itself in power. They especially state that there have at no time been "armed mobs" on the streets of Vicksburg; that no arms were used or exhibited to force the Sheriff to resign; and that there has not, from first to last, been the remotest idea in the minds of the people of the city or section of depriving colored men of any of their civil or political rights. They assert that the fighting was precipitated by the advent of the country negroes, who were ready, at a moment's notice, to avenge the fancied wrongs which officials of their own color were supposed to have been the victims of. The mild-mannered editors of Vicksburg concisely set down the reputation of the deposed and imprisoned Sheriff in the following manner: "Fool, idiot, drunkard, and thief;" and they are scarcely more gentle in their language toward Gov. AMES, for whom they have had, ever since his advent to Mississippi as Military Governor, the most intense and unconquerable aversion.

Looking at the affair without prejudice, and with no disposition to believe that the reputable citizens of Vicksburg or Warren County have any especial desire to cheat or frighten the colored man out of his rights, it can, on the whole, be considered only as unfortunate and discouraging. It is true that had it not been for the sudden armed aggression of many negroes who fancied that they must stand by the men of their own color, there might have been no bloodshed and no disturbance; but it is also true that certain of the whites, by intemperate language and by threats, hastened on a struggle which only adds to the hopelessness of the general disorganization of society in the section of Mississippi where it occurred. The Democratic press of the State, by its exaggerated language, its gloomy and mysterious tone of foreboding, and its undue harshness of criticism with regard to all Republican officials, is guilty of provoking a contest which may have lamentable consequences. Gov. AMES is evidently unable to do anything to restore peace and harmony; each word which he says only excites the whites to resentment, and the blacks to stubbornness. It is evident that the mass of negroes in the county quite misapprehend the nature of the deposition of the Sheriff. As they have not been robbed, having nothing to lose, they cannot see why the whites complain; and they are rendered uneasy and dangerous by the rumors that the whites are conspiring against them. The tax-payers think that if they succeed in finally ridding themselves of the dishonest officials, against whose conduct they have so many times protested, the difficulty will have borne good fruit; but they indicate that they are in no mood to submit to the reinstatement of the Sheriff, or to any dictatorial messages sent from the State capital concerning the interests of their local self-government.

AN OLD STORY.

There is one subject which we have brought before the public so often and so vainly, that we are almost tired of saying anything about it; but the occasion of our present protest is such a flagrant outrage upon the rights of every citizen who walks the streets, that we shall not pass it by unnoticed. A week ago a gentleman who was passing rapidly through Pearl street about dusk, found himself tripped and thrown forward so violently that it was only by strong exertion and good luck that he saved himself from being flung headlong upon his face into the middle of the street. It was at the corner of Burling slip. Although saved from a dangerous fall, his foot was bruised, his leg severely jarred, and his back painfully strained. As soon as he had recovered from the shock he turned to see what was the cause of the accident. He found that a telegraph pole was lying in the gutter close to the curb, and that the butt of the pole lay all athwart the crosswalk. Its dirty gray color made it almost invisible in the twilight, and rising about three inches above the curb, it made the most perfect trap that could be contrived. He thought the matter of sufficient consequence to visit the place by daylight the next day, and to make some inquiries about it. He found that the pole was about thirty feet long, that it had been taken down for the erection of another, and that it had been laid in the gutter just as he then saw it, with its huge butt stretching all along the crosswalk, about ten days before. The men who cast it aside when they had done their work had not thought it worth while even to move it three or four feet further from the corner, which would have left the crosswalk and the curb at the place of crossing unimpeded. They had flung it there and they had left it there, to break bones if it should chance to do so—that was none of their business. Indeed, so completely did it lie in the way of all passage from corner to corner, that the only care that seemed to have been taken was that not an inch of passage way should be left unobstructed.

And there the huge thing had lain in one of the most frequented streets of the City for ten days, as he learned from those who had seen it there daily. That it should have been thrown there was an outrage; that it should have been allowed to remain there twenty-four hours, or twelve, was a greater outrage; but it lay there ten whole days, and nothing was done, nothing said, about it. There was not a policeman that deemed it his duty to order its removal; there was not a tenant in the neighborhood that deemed it his duty or his right to make any complaint about it. There it lay, stretching its huge length along, cumbering the ground, stopping the water-course, imperiling the limbs of wayfarers, a great, clumsy witness to the guilty neglect of our City authorities and to the supine indifference with which we allow ourselves to be imposed upon by anybody and everybody whose convenience is served by imposing upon us. This was a week ago, when it had lain there ten days; and there it lies yet! We sent a reporter yesterday to see if it had been removed; but it had not. How long it will be allowed to remain, who can tell? Perhaps till the influence of the magnetic current that it had previously transmitted develops a new life in it, and it takes root, and becomes, like other evils, fastened upon us for good and all.

It is a curious question and one of very considerable interest, how long such offenses as this are to continue with impunity, and what point they must reach before measures are taken for their regular and systematic prevention. If the gentleman who suffered so much from this nuisance had broken his leg, or had otherwise injured himself severely, as might very easily have been the case, where would have been his remedy? Against the telegraph company? Perhaps. Against the City? Perhaps. Against the tenant of the building on the corner? Possibly. But either or all of these would have resisted his claim for damages stoutly; and we all know that if he had been successful in getting reparation—such reparation as there could be—it would only have been by some long and vexatious process of law. That question, however, is for him to consider. What we are chiefly concerned with is, first, the fact that there seems to be no one whose duty it is to see that the public, whose the streets are, shall be protected against such outrageous and perilous carelessness; and, next, the still more depressing fact of the apathy and indifference of the public in regard to such outrages. For aught that we can see, any man may do what he likes in the streets of New-York, so long as he does not commit a breach of the peace or open robbery. Unless men actually beat us with bludgeons, or knock us down, or thrust their hands into our very pockets, we allow them to do pretty much as they choose. They may turn the streets into timber-yards, into warehouses, into cooper-shops, or into receptacles for old lumber, and we quietly submit. We are, as regards our Municipal rights, the meekest-spirited people under the sun. In very truth we do lack gall to make oppression bitter; for we have suffered such oppression year after year, and we have not the spirit to say that our streets are our own, and that our rights in them shall be respected. There is little hope of change for the better; but we shall not, therefore, neglect our duty in directing attention, from time to time, to one of the Municipal reforms which daily experience shows to be most needed.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

The general rehearsal previous to the Philharmonic concert, to occur to-morrow, may be attended at the Academy of Music this afternoon. Miss Rosburgh is to be the vocalist....Mr. W. S. Andrews delivers his lecture on "Our Humorists," at Association Hall, this evening. The lecture is a part of the Young Men's Christian Association Course...."London Assurance" replaces "Yorick" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-night. The new drama, however, may be witnessed at the Saturday matinée.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA RAILROAD QUESTION.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 10.—It is reported that recent dispatches from Lord Carnarvon respecting the British Columbia Railway question approve of the propositions made to the Dominion Government some months ago by several leading citizens of British Columbia as follows: To make the annual expenditures $2,000,000 instead of $1,500,000, and fix a comparatively remote period for the completion of the line from Lake Superior to Fort Garry westward, according to the plan of the Government. Lord Carnarvon is said to have named 1890 as the date when the line should be so far completed. Besides, he approves of the wisdom of the Dominion Government in the meantime in determining to utilize the magnificent stretches of water communication from Fort Garry to the Rocky Mountains.

It is understood that the Public Works Department will be ready to invite tenders for the line between Thunder Bay and Fort Garry in the course of a few weeks. It is also probable that a portion of the steel rails recently contracted for will be shipped to the Pacific side.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 10.—A committee of the Board of Trade, to whom was referred the subject of the erection of Centennial memorial buildings of a substantial character, to be ready for occupancy on the 4th of July, 1876, and to be dedicated to the use of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition and kindred purposes, made a preliminary report to-day in favor of the project. The committee further suggest that the celebration assume the form of a grand Centennial exposition of a purely national character, to be opened with the memorial buildings, and to continue three months. A resolution was unanimously adopted by the board that the subject be referred back to the committee for further consideration, with instructions to report the steps necessary and means to be adopted to procure from the General Assembly necessary legislation in furtherance of the undertaking. Nearly $100,000 has been already subscribed to guarantee the fund of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition for 1875.

THE NOVA SCOTIA PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 10.—Nominations of candidates for the local Assembly were held in the eighteen counties of the Province to-day. The proceedings were conducted in the Sheriffs' offices, no speeches being delivered. Pictou County has elected, without opposition, Cameron, Holmes, and McKay, who are opposed to the Government. Robertson and Johnston, Government supporters, were declared elected for Shelburne; and Boudrot, Government supporter, and McRae, opposition, for Richmond. There will be contests in all the other counties. Yarmouth, Antigonish, and Hants have each three candidates for the two seats. The polling takes place Thursday next. Nominations for the vacant seats in the Dominion Parliament for Colchester and Victoria were also held to-day.

In the City Council, to-day, John A. Bell was elected City Auditor.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH SCHOONER ECLIPSE BY THE SPANIARDS.

A letter from Havana dated Dec. 5 says: The British schooner towed into Santiago de Cuba on the 25th ult. by a Spanish gun-boat proves to be the Eclipse, of Port Antonio. She was hired by a Spaniard to take him to Santiago de Cuba and was properly dispatched. The current carried her to leeward, and she lost her reckoning and headed the wrong way. She was captured by the Spanish gun-boat, but the British Consul protested, and the schooner and crew, after the lapse of three days, were set at liberty. The passenger remains a prisoner. This taking of the passenger out of a British vessel on the high seas and detaining him may give rise to questions about the legality of the transaction.

PANAMA AND PACIFIC MAIL.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

RESIGNATION OF RUSSELL SAGE AND RUFUS HATCH—THEIR SUCCESSORS ELECTED—THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The stockholders of the Panama Railroad Company are to be congratulated. Yesterday Mr. Rufus Hatch "stepped down and out," resigning his position as Director, and Mr. Russell Sage had the wisdom to follow the example set him by his quondam associate. The reason assigned by Mr. Sage for getting out was that he had sold all his stock, and certainly if reasons were as thick as blackberries he could not give a better. The reasons given by Mr. Hatch did not transpire, but were doubtless the pressure of his onerous duties in the Pacific Mail Company as Managing Director and Executive Officer. The Board of Directors accepted the resignations of both gentlemen, and passed a resolution of thanks to Mr. Sage. It is not recorded that a similar formality was observed in the case of Mr. Hatch, though surely one would think that in resigning he had entitled himself to the warmest gratitude and recognition. Having disposed of the Sage-Hatch business, the board proceeded to fill the vacancies created by their resignations, and Mr. J. N. McCullough and John R. Marshall were elected Directors. Subsequently Mr. T. W. Park was elected President in place of Mr. Russell Sage. The usual quarterly dividend was then declared.

TRENOR W. PARK, OF EMMA MINE NOTORIETY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are you aware that the Trenor W. Park elected to the Presidency of Panama is the Park of Emma Mine notoriety? He is also a Director in Pacific Mail. T.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874.

SAGE, HATCH, AND GARRISON TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS—A "STATEMENT" FROM AN ACCOUNTANT.

Very little of interest transpired yesterday in regard to Pacific Mail affairs. Late in the afternoon it was ascertained that Messrs. Sage, Hatch, and Garrison had been subpœnaed to appear before the Committee on Ways and Means to testify in regard to the charges against the management of the company, and as to whether the stipulations contained in the subsidy grant had been complied with. The testimony of Mr. Sage and Mr. Hatch on these points will undoubtedly form very interesting reading. The three gentlemen started for Washington last evening on the 9 o'clock train.

The wags of Wall street have during the past few days derived no little amusement from the jokes that are flying around about Mr. Fogg, the newly-elected Director of Pacific Mail, and his wonderful "expert." Here is Mr. Hatch, aided by a legion of clerks, engaged for something like two months in preparing a statement, and here is Mr. Fogg declaring to the reporters on Monday that nothing would induce him to accept a directorship in the company until a full exhibit of its financial condition had been given to the public, and the charges made against the management proved to be without foundation. His acceptance seemed to be a thing in the far distant future. But appearances are deceptive. On Tuesday Mr. Fogg makes a descent on the office of the Pacific Mail Company. Not alone, however. He is accompanied by his "expert," who, it would seem, constantly trots after his heels, as does *Tatters* after those of *The Shaughraun*. The "expert" requires but a glance at the figures to pronounce them all right, correct in every particular, and straightway the doubts and difficulties of Mr. Fogg evanish as the morning mist before the sun, and he hastens to become a member of the firm, not of Dodson & Fogg, but of Hatch, Fogg & Co.

CAN THIS BE THE PROMISED "STATEMENT"?

A document, of which the following is a copy, was received last evening at the office of THE TIMES:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1874.

I have examined the books of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company in verification of their statement published under date of Sept. 17, 1874. I annex the statement, with such comments as are called for.

ASSETS.

Cash in bank [correct]	$256,146 61
Loaned on call [since collected]	100,000 00
At I. S. Morgan & Co.'s, London	70,908 00
This varies immaterially from the books, being an estimate made up in the middle of the month.	
Insurance on City of Guatemala	290,000 00
[This amount is included in the general valuation of the steamer. Of the amount $60,000 remains uncollected.]	
Subsidy due from United States [since collected]	125,000 00
Sixty thousand shares Pacific Mail stock, [Since realized $266,450]	280,000 00
Total	$1,060,054 61

LIABILITIES.

Due on City of Tokio	$300,000
[Not entered as a liability, but since paid and charged to the proper account.]	
Loan from Panama Railroad Company	500,000
[Still unpaid.]	
Bills payable	$220,313 37
[Agreeing with the books.]	
Due in London Feb. 15, 1875	36,871 56
[Not yet entered—to be charged when due, to profit and loss.]	
Total	$1,057,184 93

JOHN N. UNDERHILL,
Examining Accountant.

MR. JOHN ROACH AND THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It must be very clear, even to the most indifferent observer, that a sharp struggle is going on among the bulls and bears of Wall street, over the nominal valuation or quotation to be given on the Stock Exchange to the shares of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. In this struggle to realize profits by the injury, real or apparent, of a great and useful enterprise, whether in the tactics made use of or the results attained, I have no personal interest, since my own transactions with the corporation in question are satisfactorily adjusted up to this date, and I have no reason to doubt its ability to meet all its current obligations. At the same time, for reasons of my own, I have from the first scrupulously avoided becoming the owner of so much as a single share of the company's stock. The real value of these shares, indeed, is ordinarily but little affected by the tricks and raids of Wall street operators, and actual holders for investment can watch the alternate ups and downs of the market as unconcernedly as an outsider like myself, but this is hardly true in the present case.

Referring to a communication printed in THE TIMES of this date, and signed "Vacuum Gauge," I wish to say that I am not now departing from the rule I have adopted against replying to an anonymous assailant. It might be said truly that this writer had obtained a certain shadow of dignity in the channel he has secured for reaching the public eye, and my personal respect for THE TIMES and its proprietors would lead me to give this consideration full weight, but that which most of all induces me to say anything in this connection is a strong desire to protect the interests of innocent parties, in this manner assailed through me, and who are not, as I am, entirely secure from any evil effects of that which, in my mind, takes moral rank as a felonious assault.

Permit me, therefore, to touch upon the points of this assault in the order in which they were made.

First—I wish to reiterate my assertion that "I never knew Mr. Irwin." A careful investigation seems to make it highly probable that on one occasion I met that gentleman, and that he was introduced to me. My own recollection does not assure me of this fact; but, if it be a fact, ever so well substantiated, Mr. Irwin is still in the position of some thousands of others whom I have similarly met, in the course of a long and busy life, but whom I never knew, in any right and honest use of the phrase, and whom, fortunately or unfortunately, I should not now know if I met them on the street, or elsewhere, without a voucher for their identity on the part of somebody whom I do know. If it is insinuated or asserted that I "know" Mr. Irwin in connection with Pacific Mail transactions that I would not desire made public, that insinuation or assertion is utterly and unqualifiedly false.

Second—No man living will venture to assert, over his own signature, that I in any manner "lobbied," directly or indirectly, to secure the "subsidy" for the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, or received one dollar of payments in any form on account thereof. The truth is that the subsidy, so called, was obtained before I had anything to do with the company's contracts for the China mail service. My connection therewith began afterward, with the contracts for the construction of the steam-ships City of Peking and City of Tokio.

I freely admit, or rather claim, the part which I have subsequently taken in Washington with relation to this affair. An iniquitous raid, like the one now making, was made upon the credit and interests of the company, in order to prevent their fulfillment of their contracts with myself, with a view to the success of current gambling transactions on Wall street, and not without important aid and comfort from powerful influences even yet more bitterly and selfishly inimical to the building up of American commercial interests upon the Pacific. The claim was made in the public press, and in official and legislative circles in Washington, that the contract between the Government and the company was void by reason of my own failure to complete the ships within the time specified, and my "lobbying" consisted solely in a determined effort to set the matter in its true light, for the interests of not the company only but of the future commerce and prosperity of the whole country. There was not so much as a suggestion of corruption in or about any of the influences employed by me, directly or indirectly. I defy any man to say that I every approached him or that he ever approached me with the similitude of a proposition for the use of improper means in securing legislative or official action.

As to the "check for $200,000" mentioned in the letter of your correspondent, I defy any man to show that I, or anybody for me, ever received a "check," or other consideration whatever, in any form, except in accordance with the express terms of contracts, and in the course of honorable and legitimate commercial transactions. The transaction here referred to occurred nearly a year after the obtaining of the subsidy, and consisted of so simple a matter as the exchange of checks, at the request of the company.

Third—Neither the present nor any preceding Board of Directors have ever, at any time, dreamed of offering me $200,000, or any other bribe, nor have I traded my "services" to them for that, or any other sum.

Fourth—As to the "secret contract," ludicrous as the idea of such a thing must seem to any one outside of Wall street, the purpose of this letter compels me to tender the public, or that part of the public whose pecuniary interests are affected, the following statement of facts:

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, in anticipation of the inevitable wearing out of their wooden side-wheel steamers, and having only two iron ships whose dimensions and capabilities complied with the terms of the law, decided to build five other ships. Two of these were to be of the class of the Tokio and Peking, and three of smaller size, or of about 3,000 tons. The secrecy with which this was done will appear by the regular minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors held April 4, 1874, eight out of nine of the Directors being present thereat, including the President of the company himself.

Under the resolution adopted, a committee was appointed, the President being a member thereof, to ascertain at what price the two large vessels could be constructed by John Roach & Son. In the course of subsequent negotiations the whole matter was freely discussed in open board, but one Director out of the nine being absent. It was claimed by the President that the new ships ought to be obtained at a less price than the Tokio and Peking, in consequence of the lower market prices of labor and material, and this view was met in so practical a manner, that while the latter two vessels cost, in round numbers, $1,200,000 each, the new ones are to cost but $1,000,000 each, or a saving of about $400,000 to the company. Material has been purchased and work done on these vessels. They are absolutely necessary to the company, but if the men who are short of the company's stock and intend to use their influence with the Government to break down the company's credit and destroy its usefulness are to be permitted to succeed, it may come to pass that no more work or material will be called for.

The three smaller vessels provided for at a subsequent meeting were also in like manner put in the hands of a committee. Bids were asked for from the well-known builders of New-York, Wilmington, and Philadelphia, and were duly received, each party proposing to build one ship at $665,000, or $1,995,000 for the three.

The board decided by a vote not to build these ships in this country unless they could obtain them for $600,000 each. The other parties having declined these terms I accepted the contract, preferring to do the work at a very small profit rather than that the ships should not be constructed. The company has here effected another saving of $195,000, and the ships are now in an advanced condition, are the finest ships of their class in the world, and will be ready for service the coming Spring.

There has been no manner of secrecy in the nature of my transactions with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. There has been no occasion for any. There cannot now be any further secrecy as to the purposes and methods of the men who are laboring so desperately to "fill their shorts." If they succeed, any damages which I may sustain will, beyond all doubt, be amicably settled, but it will also be "settled" that the sacredness of public and private contracts, the policy of the Government, the future control of the commerce of the Pacific, and, in fact, almost anything which may happen to be found worth ruining, is at the mercy of the mighty men of Wall street who have seen fit to "go short" of it.

There are two classes of people who have a right to complain of any "inside" mismanagement of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, viz., actual owners of the stock, holding it for permanent investment, and the general mercantile public, for the purpose of serving whose needs and uses it was called into existence. The Government itself, so far as the substance of its contracts with the company is concerned, belongs strictly to the latter class. From neither of these two interests, so separate in appearance but so genuinely identical, do we hear any voice of complaint at this time. The present Board of Directors contains men of character, commercial experience, tried capacity for the management of affairs, men worthy of trust, and who have the entire confidence of all persons who are interested in the prosperity of the company. It is from those whose plans and purposes demand its ruin that the present outcry comes. It is from them that we are forced to listen to these endless rumors of damaging disclosures which are never made. If there are any such hidden things in existence, I for one would say, with my whole heart, let them be made public instantly. Why should there be any longer delay? Why should not some kind of action take the place of all these windy threats?

This is no mere private affair, but one in which the whole community have a vested interest. This is the last, and, with one recently created exception, the only line of American built steam-ships that bears the Stars and Stripes on the high seas. The new ships now building for it employ 2,000 men, not to speak of those whose industry is indirectly set in motion. If other similar lines are to be added, thousands more of the now idle workmen of this country will find immediate employment. If the "sharks" are to have their way, even these 2,000 must return to idleness. How reckless these destroying agencies are of the needs and interests of American industry may be gathered from the fact that among the threats of which they make use is the proposition to introduce a foreign rival, and to call to their aid the capital and the labor of Europe in their raid upon a company whose only crime seems to have been that it has dared to seek prosperity by the employment of American skill and the development of American commerce.

It is a fact well understood by those who are familiar with the affairs of the company, that whatever capital they might have expended in the former repair of their old wooden vessels would have been so much worse than "sunk" that in due time they would have found themselves without either ships or capital by continuing such a process. The sure prophecy of future prosperity which the company now has, however, rests on the fact that its capital has not been so wasted, but has been wisely and economically invested in new and effective ships, of vast capacity, cheap to run, adapted to the company's needs; that a part of these ships are already in service and earning dividends, and that the remainder soon will be. The prospective fleet of the Pacific Mail Company is not surpassed in the world, and it will be abundantly able to bring a full cargo of prosperity to the honest owners of the company's shares.

JOHN ROACH.

MORGAN IRON WORKS, New-York, Dec. 9, 1874.

AN INGENIOUS PLAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whoever has charge of the lobby operations of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company in the present crisis of its affairs must certainly be complimented upon the ingenuity with which the ground has been made ready for the harvest.

Indeed, so admirable are the arrangements, matured and in progress, that we almost shrink from the rude and ungrateful task of upsetting them by pointing out a fatal defect inherent to the circumstances, and quite beyond the control of the artist—for such we must consider him, whether he be Mr. Roach or another.

A year ago Postmaster General Creswell reported to Congress that the Pacific Mail Company had not complied with its new contract for the China mail service, and were not then prepared to comply with it, and submitted to Congress for its decision the question whether the contract should or should not be treated by the Government as forfeited by reason of this delinquency.

He added that no assurance on the subject had been given by the department to the contractors. The committees of both Houses to whom the subject was referred reported in writing against releasing the contractors from the forfeiture of their subsidy, which the committees considered as final. Accordingly the appropriation necessary to pay for the increased service was omitted from the Post Office Appropriation bill passed at the last session.

Notwithstanding his own reference of the entire subject to the decision of Congress, and in spite of the fact that Congress had treated the contract as forfeited, Postmaster General Creswell, before his retirement from the department, was prevailed upon to submit this identical question to the Attorney General for his opinion, which, to the surprise of everybody, proceeded to ignore entirely the action of Congress. The Postmaster General thereupon accepted the two new steamers City of Peking and City of Tokio for the service, with the understanding, however, that no payment could be made therefor until Congress should further legislate upon the subject.

The new Postmaster General has sent in an estimate for the entire amount of the China mail subsidy for the next fiscal year, viz., $1,000,000—doubtless supposing this to be a mere matter of usual routine, committing his department and the Government to no important consequences. It is at this point that the scheme begins to display genius.

The Committee on Appropriations now take up the estimates of the Postmaster General presented as a matter of routine, adopt them as a matter of routine in preparing the Appropriation bill, and it is thus expected that the Treasury of the nation will be depleted of $5,000,000 to pay for mail service under a forfeited contract in the attempt to save the Pacific Mail Company from the ruin caused by the mismanagement of its managing and other directors. Nobody is to be responsible. No one is to be supposed to know the consequences of his acts. Everything is to be pleasant.

We hardly think the public will be satisfied with this after what we have said. On the contrary, we think the country will hold the Republican Party, the Postmaster General, the Appropriation Committees of both Houses, and the Senate and House of Representatives collectively responsible for permitting to be done by subterfuge and indirection what they dare not accomplish directly.

MR. ROACH AND THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The present position of Mr. John Roach, the great American ship-owner, reminds me, as Mr. Lincoln was wont to say, of a little story once related by the worthy Ex-President himself.

It was of the skipper of a Cape Cod mackerel sloop, during an exceedingly lively catch, and was related to a delegation of conservative Kentuckians, who had come to Washington to implore the President to respect the neutrality of Kentucky:

"I am afraid I must say to you gentlemen," said President Lincoln, "as the skipper did to an idle passenger who lay on the deck smoking, obstructing everybody and helping nobody: 'My friend,' says the skipper, 'the time has about arrived when you've got to make up your mind to do one of three things. You must either fish, cut bait, or go ashore.'" So we say to the great American ship-builder, that the time has now arrived when he must decide whether he will "fish, cut bait, or go ashore." He cannot remain neutral upon the questions which I asked yesterday, still less upon those which I am now about to put.

After stating explicitly whether he has or has not made a contract, as alleged, for two new iron steamers of the Peking class, at a price which I stated yesterday, at $2,000,000 for both, but which I now understand is $2,500,000 for the two, (exclusive of extras,) will Mr. John Roach further state, distinctly and unequivocally, whether he does or does not consider the company bound by that bargain; and if not, will he please make this statement over his own signature, in such a manner and form that his answer may be used by the unfortunate stockholders as a defense to any claim or action at law which Mr. Roach may hereafter set up under this contract?

If this contract has been canceled either before or since its exposure by THE TIMES, will Mr. Roach further state why, upon what conditions, and at what cost to this company?

I again ask Mr. Roach to say whether this contract did or did not embrace his services at Washington; whether the price was or was not made large enough to cover and conceal the expenses of "saving the subsidy," and once more, whether the payment of this money was or was not contingent upon his success in doing so.

And now I ask Messrs. Alexandre, Talcott, and Guion, and each of them, what is their understanding on these questions; and I ask them, or either of them, to state who was present at the meeting of the board, or Executive or other committee, at which this secret contract was authorized; the names of all the members who voted for it, and also those who voted against it, if any; whether this action was or was not entered upon the minutes of the Board?

Who were present, not merely at the meeting at which the minutes were read, (if this was ever done,) but doing the actual reading thereof?

I also ask the gentlemen to state the names of those members of the board, if any, from whom this action was concealed and the reasons for such concealment. The sooner a "clean breast" is made on this entire subject, the better it will be, not only for the stockholders, but for the future reputation of these three gentlemen who represent respectability in the board.

Sufficient for the day.

VACUUM GAUGE.

UNION ADAMS & CO.

At no previous Christmas season have the thousands of patrons of Union Adams & Co. had such an excellent opportunity of making their purchases, for Mr. Adams has very recently opened his new store, at No. 913 Broadway, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, with the finest stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods ever yet exhibited in this City, and the old, well-known store at No. 637 Broadway is still in its pristine glory, and will remain open until after the holidays. Then Mr. Adams will remove all his immense stock of wholesale and retail goods to his future business house at No. 913 Broadway, on what is known as "The Ladies' Half-mile," between Madison and Union squares. Mr. Adams has always had a great reputation for the richness of material and taste of his robes and smoking-jackets; he has some this year which surpass all previous efforts in that line. They are made of cashmere, heavily embroidered with silk, in a variety of patterns in the Indian style. Driving mufflers of the same style and material may be had; also, mufflers in elaborate Chinese patterns, and of every description of style and material. In scarfs and neckties the stock is so varied and extensive that the enumeration of a few of the very newest and richest must suffice. The Brunswick has small variegated figures on all colors of satin grounds. The Neapolitan is so ingeniously arranged that it can be worn as a large or small scarf, according to change of temperature; a style which will strongly recommend it to all who have delicate chests. The Joinville is another satin scarf, embroidered with small figures. The old style of square cravats has very recently become fashionable in Europe. Mr. Adams, of course, lost no time in telegraphing for a full supply, and he has them now in every variety of plain colors and stripes. In silk handkerchiefs, now so much used, Mr. Adams has a most liberal display of the latest styles and colors; the greatest favorite appearing to be a dark navy-blue, but all can suit their taste to a degree. Of the stock of hosiery it is unnecessary to say more than that Mr. Adams shows his old determination, so well known, to be foremost in this department. The same may be said of the shirt and embroidered shirt bosom department, which has all the marvels of the fine needle-work of the nuns of France and Italy. And, then, Mr. Adams' ladies' and gentlemen's gloves are proverbial, be they kid, castor, buckskin, reindeer, seal, bear, or even kangaroo skin. Among the large stock of canes and imported French and English umbrellas will be noticed some umbrellas with natural wood sticks, with lizards and serpents in solid silver crawling, not round, but through the sticks. A large stock of American and French jewelry is also an attraction. But readers must make a point of calling on Mr. Adams.

THE PIG-IRON TRADE.

LARGE MEETING OF PRODUCERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTANT ACTION TAKEN—REPRESENTATIVES FROM ALL SECTIONS PRESENT—NATIONAL QUESTIONS DISCUSSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—A meeting of the pig-iron branch of the American Iron and Steel Association was held at the rooms of the latter, this morning, for the purpose of discussing the state of trade and arriving at some conclusions which will effect an improvement in the condition of this great industry. Preparations had been made for a representation of all interests, and, as was expected, there was a very large attendance. Shortly after an organization was effected, with C. J. Nourse in the chair, a proposition was adopted to make the proceedings strictly private, and although this was done, the action of the convention was subsequently obtained from the Secretary. The following gentlemen were present:

W. H. Ainey, Lehigh Iron Company, Allentown; S. C. Baker, Allegheny Furnace, Altoona, Penn.; Edward Brooke, Birdsboro Iron and Nail Works, Birdsboro, Penn.; Horace L. Brooke, Cedar Point Furnace, Baltimore, Md.; Orin C. Frost, Alpine Furnace, Watertown, N. Y.; T. Guilford Smith, Secretary Union Iron Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; B. S. Levan, Lehigh Valley Furnaces, Coplay, Penn.; J. J. Spearman, Spearman Iron Company; Allen F. Ormsby, Furnaces, Sharpsville, Penn.; H. S. Eckert, Henry Clay Furnaces, Reading, Penn.; D. J. Morrell, Cambria Iron Company and Blair Iron and Coal Company, Johnstown, Penn.; Col. C. S. Kauffman, Kauffman Furnace, Columbia, Penn.; James Hooven, Norristown Iron Works, Norristown, Penn.; C. J. Nourse, Chestnut Hill Furnaces, Columbia, Penn.; W. E. S. Baker, Irondale Furnaces, Bloomsburg, Penn.; G. W. Whitaker, President Sancon Iron Company; John Wister, Jr., Wister Furnace, Harrisburg, and Duncannon Iron Company, Duncannon, Penn.; J. B. Moorhead, Merwin and Elizabeth Furnaces, West Conshohocken; Ethelbert Watts, of Henry M. Watts & Sons, Marietta Furnace, Lancaster County, Penn.; Henry McCormick, McCormick & Co., Harrisburg; B. B. Thomas, Mathilda and Conestoga Furnaces, Howard Iron Works, and Thomas Coal Company; J. F. Cottrell, Donegal Furnace, Columbia, Penn.; George C. Reis, Rosena, Little Pet, Sophia, and Clara Furnaces, New Castle, Penn.; Benjamin Crowther, Isabella Furnace, Pittsburg; Andrew Cornegie, Lucy Furnace, Pittsburg; Z. S. Durfee, Secretary Pneumatic Steel Association, New-York; Samuel J. Reeves, President Phœnix Iron Company, Phœnixville, Penn.; Jerome L. Boyer, Treasurer Temple Iron Company, Reading; Levi Rooke, Union Furnace, Lewisburg, Penn.; John Meily, Lebanon Valley Furnace, Lebanon, Penn.; Dennis Bauman, Carbon Iron Company, Parryville, Penn.; Dr. Edwin Eldredge, President Elmira Iron and Steel Rolling Mill Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Charles B. Grubb, St. Charles Furnace, Lancaster, Penn.; Percival Roberts, Glamorgan Iron Company, Lewisburg, Penn.; W. H. H. Gere, Onondaga Iron Company, Geddes, N. Y.; Joseph D. Weeks, Graff, Bennette & Co., Pittsburg; Peter Uhler, Uhler Iron Works, Easton, Penn.; D. K. Ferguson, President Vulcan Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Chamberlin, Vice-President and Manager Roane Iron Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; John A. Rogers, J. & J. Rogers' Iron Company, Ausable Forks, N. Y.; J. B. Kunkel, Catochin Furnaces, Md.; John Marshall, Marshall Iron Company, Newport, Penn.

A committee consisting of Messrs. William H. Ainey, Allentown; C. S. Kauffman, Columbia; G. Whitaker, Hellertown; J. B. Moorehead, Conshohocken; G. Dawson Coleman, Lebanon; H. S. Eckert, Reading, and Horace Brooke, Baltimore, Md. was appointed at the meeting on Nov. 24, to urge upon manufacturers the importance of this gathering, and they submitted the following report, being the form of an agreement to be signed by the pig-iron manufacturers of the United States, agreeing to curtail their production of pig-iron to one-half of the capacity of their respective furnaces. The report proceeds:

While it is more than probable that one-half or more than half the furnaces will be out of blast at the end of the year, whether the proposed agreement be made or not, the committee were nevertheless of the opinion after free consideration, that the agreement would result in important benefit to the trade. The readiness and great anxiety of furnace owners to put their idle works in blast, will be, it is feared, a constant threat and danger to producers, consumers, and dealers, that as soon as favorable reaction sets in enough of the hundreds of idle furnaces will be put in blast to again crush and destroy the market, unless controlled in the manner proposed. It is confidently believed that the mere knowledge of this action will impart confidence and tone to all the various branches of the iron trade. We may, however, be permitted to suggest to the meeting, and through it to the trade at large, that there is nothing which we can see to warrant the hope of any early marked improvement in the iron trade. Reaction, in the belief of the committee, must be slow and gradual when it sets in, which is not yet. The great depression is not in iron alone, it is general. Nearly all manufacturing industries are similarly affected, though the iron trade has suffered most. Manufacturers are everywhere prepared to produce much more than there is a present market for. The consequence has been a large curtailment of production, and, with many, an entire suspension of operations. Add to this that there are many railroads in the South and West which are not earning expenses, from the large falling off of freight and passenger patronage, thus cutting off their ability to purchase iron for repairs, and in many cases have failed to pay the interest on their bonded indebtedness, and that all other railroads and all branches of business have been more or less affected in the same way, we are unable, therefore, for these and other obvious reasons to see any reasonable ground upon which to base the hope of an early recovery. The following is the form of the agreement we submit for your consideration:

"The undersigned, pig-iron manufacturers, believing that the greatly increased demand in the consumption of pig-iron imperatively demands a corresponding decrease in the amount produced; and believing also that through overproduction a crisis now exists in the pig-iron business which requires prompt and energetic action to save it from threatened bankruptcy and ruin; and believing, also, the proper and most effective remedy is to be found in a decrease of production to correspond with the demand for consumption, we, the undersigned furnace-owners, in person and by their representatives, hereby agree, each with the other, that we will severally decrease the production at our respective works to a quantity not exceeding one-half the capacity of our several furnaces; and to faithfully continue and maintain such decrease of production for and during the whole of the year 1875, provided that this agreement shall not be binding until signed by the representatives of at least two-thirds of the furnaces, exclusive of charcoal, in the United States; and provided, further, that signers to this agreement may withdraw and be released from the same on giving two months' written notice to the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association of their desire and intention to do so."

It is proposed that this agreement shall be signed by all those producers who are willing to acquiesce in its specifications. Its merits were explained by Mr. Ainey, who stated that it was necessary to send it to every furnace owner in the country as well as to some prominent man in each district, who should take charge of the agreement and circulate it thoroughly for signatures. "The public," he said, "think the pig-iron men are right in concluding to regulate production as a means of saving this great industrial interest from threatened ruin. If one individual controlled all the furnaces he would do what we propose to do to-day. If it would be right for one man to do so, why would it be wrong for all of us to act in the same way?"

Mr. B. B. Thomas urged the necessity of immediate relief, and declared that the action contemplated by the report would be too slow in its operations.

Mr. Henry McCormick, of Harrisburg, was then invited to take the chair, and Mr. Nourse was requested to state his views. He said of the report, although it was definitely to the point, he believed the matter was certain to settle itself, without the formation of any combination among the manufacturers. He thought any kind of a union was undesirable and unwise, and was always looked upon with disfavor by the public. It would be more advantageous to state the general cost of pig-iron and circumstances proving it, and to inform the makers of pig-iron in every section the extent of the losses they are all liable to suffer. Again, there are too many contending interests to effect an arrangement which will be generally agreeable, and he therefore substituted the following report for that of the committee, which he calculated would be, under the circumstances, more judicious:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that any combination or agreement to limit the production of any article in general use by the public is unwise; the better course is to circulate as widely as possible, correct statements of the market prices that can be obtained, the amount of production, probable demand, and the stocks on hand, leaving producers to their own judgment whether it is their interest to suspend or continue production. With about one-half of all the furnaces of the country now out of blast, and the demand so limited for the product of those yet in blast that "gray forge" pig-iron is quoted in this market to-day at very low figures, in our opinion, the pig-iron manufacturers need no advice or agreement as to suspending for a while further production.

The above met with a favorable reception and elicited much approving comment. Mr. Coleman thought it the best plan that had been suggested, and other members spoke approvingly.

Col. C. S. Kauffman expressed his views, stating that a total suspension of production ought to be resolved upon.

Mr. Ainey thought the matter a difficult one to master. Two-thirds of the anthracite furnaces are in blast to-day, and for what reason? Some hope the reaction will be sudden, and then the expense of blowing out and in will be avoided, while others hope their neighbors will be induced to go out of blast and thus leave them the trade.

Dr. Eldridge favored the report of the committee and said that he had two furnaces, one of which though built two years ago had never yet been put in blast and would not until the market greatly improved.

Mr. B. B. Thomas opposed the substitute and favored the adoption of the report of the committee. He showed how the coal producers had placed their business on a firm foundation through the organization of the producers, and argued in favor of a similar organization of the iron men. The substitute was then voted upon and failed to be carried, and the report of the committee was adopted.

THE FINANCES.

The following resolutions were introduced by Col. Kauffman, of Lancaster, and adopted, Messrs. McCormick and Chamberlain dissenting:

Resolved, That in our judgment it would be disastrous to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country to attempt the resumption of specie payments in the near future, and that if attempted would only be a failure.

Resolved, That the only way to resume is to get the business of the country in such condition, by the regulating of the tariff on imports, as will keep the balance of trade in our favor, and by that means keep our specie from going out of the country.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the 3.65 bill of Judge Kelley, and ask our Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means for its passage.

Several members deprecated the discussion of this question, as the mass of those in attendance believed that it would be beneficial.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The reciprocity treaty received consideration, and the following resolution was introduced by Mr. Whitaker, of Hellertown, Penn.:

Resolved, That this convention, representing the pig-iron manufacturers of this country, earnestly protest against the ratification of the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada, believing that such treaty, if ratified, would result in completely breaking down the barriers which now exist against the introduction to our markets of the products of low-priced European labor; in disastrously impairing the revenues of the Government; in preventing the payment of the interest on our national debt, and in continuing indefinitely the general distress which now prevails.

Mr. Ainey moved that an executive committee of five be appointed to carry out the plan of curtailing production. Adopted.

The committee is as follows:

Messrs. William H. Ainey, Allentown; J. B. Moorhead, Philadelphia; W. H. H. Gere Geddes, New-York; James I. Bennett, of Pittsburg; and H. L. Brooke, of Baltimore.

Mr. Edward Samuel, of this city, read a paper upon the English plan of storing pig-iron at producing centres, instead of allowing it to accumulate at seaports, which was listened to with attention, and was generally looked upon favorably. At the conclusion of the reading the meeting adjourned.

COMPLIMENT TO ENGLISH IRON MANUFACTURERS.

At the Continental Hotel this evening a banquet was tendered to Messrs. I. Lowthian Ball and Thomas Whitwell, of England, by the American Iron and Steel Association. These gentlemen are well-known iron-masters and members of the British Iron and Steel Institute. In one of the large parlors of the hotel a table was elaborately spread, and around the social board were seated many of the leading business men, not only of this city, but of Pennsylvania and adjoining States. Among the most prominent were the following:

Col. Thomas A. Scott, President Pennsylvania Railroad; Gen. J. K. Moorehead, Pittsburg; Hon. Samuel M. Felton, Pennsylvania Steel Company; W. W. Scranton, Scranton, Penn.; Ex-Gov. William Bigler, Centennial Commissioner; David Thomas, Esq., Thomas Iron Company, Catasauqua; Hon. Morton McMichael, Gen. Robert Patterson, Dr. R. H. Lamborn, Vice President Denver and Rio Grande Railroad; Charles S. Hirschman, Pennsylvania Steel Company, and W. E. C. Coxe, of Reading.

The banquet was presided over by Mr. Samuel J. Reeves, of the Phœnix Iron Works, Phœnixville, Penn.

RUDOLPHE DEFEATS GARNIER.

BILLIARD CONTEST FOR $2,000 AND THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

The match game of billiards at French caroms, 600 points up, between Messrs. Albert Garnier and A. P. Rudolphe for $2,000 and the championship of the world, which Garnier has held since June, 1873, was played at Tammany Hall last night in the presence of at least 1,200 ladies and gentlemen. The game was begun at 8:25, Rudolphe winning the lead. He opened the game with a run of 33 points from the "spot," leaving the balls in good shape for Garnier, who counted 14 and went out on a massé shot. Rudolphe then followed and made 32, going out on an easy shot. Garnier then made 17 and missed on a massé, leaving the balls in a bad position for Rudolphe, who failed to score. In the seventh inning Garnier scored 25, which placed him but one behind his antagonist, the game standing at 78 for Rudolphe to 77 for Garnier. In the ninth inning Rudolphe scored 2 and then played for safety, leaving an almost impossible shot for Garnier, but he scored with apparent ease, making a run of but 3, however, in the inning. At the end of the ninth inning the game stood at 84 for Garnier and 80 for Rudolphe, when the latter went in on the tenth inning, and by a series of beautiful shots, and careful nursing, scored 61 points. Garnier then scored 4, and Rudolphe followed his beautiful play on the last inning by an equally brilliant display, and scored 72, the game then standing at 213 for Rudolphe to 87 for Garnier. In the sixteenth inning Garnier got the balls into position by a series of delicate and skillful position shots, and then made a handsome run of 52, which put him at 156 to 228. The game then progressed slowly until the twenty-fourth inning, when Rudolphe counted 34. The champion then succeeded in getting the balls together, and made a very rapid and brilliant run of 101, which gave him the lead by 7 points, the score being 312 for Rudolphe to 319 for Garnier. At the close of the twenty-seventh inning Rudolphe had regained the lead, and the game stood at 339 in his favor to 337 for his opponent. In the next inning Rudolphe began with the balls in good position, and made the best run of the evening, scoring 161 points, when the balls "froze." This finished the run, as he missed off the "spot." Garnier then missed, and the game stood at 500 for Rudolphe to 337 for Garnier. From the twenty-eighth to the thirty-eighth inning but little was done by either of the contestants, the game standing at 572 for Rudolphe to 380 for his opponent. Rudolphe then scored 20 on the thirty-ninth and 5 on the fortieth inning, making his score 597 to Garnier's 387 at the end of the fortieth inning. Rudolphe then scored the requisite 3 points, closing the game amid the tumultuous applause of the spectators. The following is the full score:

Rudolphe—33, 32, 0, 4, 0, 0, 9, 0, 2, 61, 72, 0, 0, 13, 2, 0, 13, 5, 2, 2, 28, 0, 0, 34, 4, 1, 22, 161, 8, 27, 20, 8, 0, 3, 0, 5, 0, 1, 20, 5, 3. Total—600. Average—14 26-41.

Garnier—14, 17, 1, 2, 0, 18, 25, 3, 0, 4, 3, 1, 1, 13, 2, 52, 1, 0, 1, 0, 31, 7, 22, 101, 3, 9, 6, 0, 12, 7, 7, 1, 3, 9, 1, 0, 3, 0, 0, 1. Total—387. Average—9 27-40.

THE BAPTIST UNION CONVENTION.

BANQUET LAST EVENING AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—ADDRESSES BY GOVERNORS ELECT TILDEN AND GASTON.

The morning session of the Baptist Union Convention, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, yesterday, was devoted to miscellaneous business. An address was delivered by President Townsend, of the New-York Union, upon "The Methods and Usages of Social Unions," after which reports were received from the various unions in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and other States. A committee was also appointed to consider the advisability of making the convention a permanent organization. At the afternoon session a report was read from this committee to the effect that while they did not deem the erection of the convention into a permanent body necessary, they were of the opinion that much good would result from such annual meetings in promoting a more thorough acquaintance among the members of the Baptist laity throughout the country. They therefore recommended that a meeting of the unions be held next year under the auspices of such union as may deem the holding of a convention in its immediate locality of profit to the Church. Dr. Moss, of Chicago, followed in an address upon the place of education in denominational activities, with special reference to the duties of American Baptists. The discussion was continued by Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Brooklyn; Profs. Green and Robinson, of Providence, R. I., and Drs. Bright, Ring, Dodge, Fish, Sampson, and Messrs. Sage, Colgate, and Walker.

A committee of three, consisting of C. H. Cutting, Dr. Fish, and William N. Sage, was appointed to nominate a Committee of Eleven, whose duty it should be to frame a plan of action in reference to the Centennial collections of 1876.

The evening session was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Turnbull, of Hartford, Conn.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee of Twelve to take charge of the Centennial Funds: Dr. S. S. Cutting, John B. Trevor, James B. Colgate, Nathan Bishop, Samuel Colgate, Gardner Colby, James L. Howard, J. W. Walker, William Buckwell, James P. Joyce, A. F. Hastings, George H. Anderson, S. S. Constant, and S. S. Green.

Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., LL.D., President of Brown University, delivered the principal address of the evening, on "The Power and Progress of a Christian Denomination." Power and progress, in the old Greek phrase of the New Testament, were practically synonymous. Both were largely dependent on intellectual culture, and just as a sect evinced the presence of that culture was it successful. It had been so in all ages of the world, and was so to-day. The history of the Papacy was a continuous illustration of this fact. In New-York City the Dutch Reformed and Episcopalian Churches had lost ground, and the Presbyterian Church had gained it. Why? Because of the generations of trained and disciplined preachers which Princeton and the great Presbyterian colleges had educated for the care of her churches. Harvard University was founded over a century and a half before the Baptists had started a single institution of learning. The lamentable results of this neglect were fresh in the minds of every one. During the first half of the present century the Baptists had lost greatly both in numbers and wealth. The Baptist Church had furnished more clergymen for the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, and more vestrymen, elders, and members for those churches than any other single source whatever. This was not because their principles was wrong, or unattractive, but because there were so few educated laymen among them that their men and women of culture felt lonely, and sought more congenial society elsewhere. But one remedy existed for this state of things, and that was thorough education of the masses of the Baptist laity. This was to be found in their universities and colleges throughout the country. Not even Yale or Harvard were superior to Brown University and its sister institutions. Another evil for which education was one of the correctives was the tendency of the denomination toward ecclesiasticism. This was the great error of the day, and he implored his hearers to resist and defeat it by every method in their power. The Baptist Church was composed of men who would not submit to such dictation, and with whom the right of private judgment was priceless. In many instances they had left other churches to obtain this right, and it was idle to suppose that they would submit to be deprived of it.

On the conclusion of the Doctor's address, the delegates and invited guests partook of an elaborate and substantial collation, presided over by the ladies of the union, and to which all parties did full justice. Among the guests present were Governors elect Tilden, of this State, and Gaston, of Massachusetts; Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn; Alderman Richardson, Rev. Dr. Thomas, Rev. D. Henry Miller, of New-York; Major Kalb, Prof. Bigelow, Mr. Jamieson, and Rev. Dr. Backus. At the conclusion of the repast, short addresses were made by Messrs. Tilden and Gaston, Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn; President Boyce, of Tennessee, and several others. The convention then adjourned.

WHEELER & WILSON'S NEW NO. 6 SEWING-MACHINE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK—JUDGES' REPORT, NOV. 14, 1874.

To the Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN: After a full and impartial examination of the articles described, the undersigned Judges make the following

REPORT—(ABSTRACT.)

That Sewing-machine No. 436 (Wheeler & Wilson's New No. 6) was claimed to be so great an improvement, both upon the well-known family machine made by the same company, and upon all other sewing-machines, as entitled it to recognition as a new and valuable invention. Under these circumstances, an extremely thorough and minute examination became both desirable and necessary, not only of its novelty but of the skill and workmanship manifested in the fitting and adjustment of all its parts. We have risen from such examination with an ample conviction that the claim, in all its essential features, is well founded.

At the commencement of our examination, we were provided with several complete sets of all the working parts as they came from the manufactory, and were at liberty to make our own selection for the construction of a complete machine in our presence. We thus had, to a large degree, a demonstration of the nicety of the manufacture. Every part was formed to fit every other part with exact precision. So accurately, for instance, did the several rotating hooks fit in the same bearing, that while entering it, each one of them, without such contact as required force, manifestly compressed the air within in reaching its proper seat.

[The judges enumerate and describe some of the points of novelty and excellence of the machine. Among others:

The simple and efficient device for producing variable motion for the rotating hook;

The independent take-up lever, which secures the tightening of the stitch under the best possible circumstances;

The peculiar form of the hook and the use of a bobbin holding a great quantity of the under thread;

The simple device for producing and varying the tension of the lower thread;

The hollow steel needle-bar;

The facility of applying and using many useful attachments—the hemmer, binder, corder, ruffler, &c.]

Having completed the construction of our trial machine, in the way indicated, it was mounted upon a convenient stand, and submitted to every variety of test as to the range of work that could be executed upon it properly and well, and without other adaptation than simple changes of needle and thread. The mere list of operations performed in our presence without the slightest hesitation or failure, and without the discoverable loss of so much as a single stitch, would convey an inadequate idea of the complete success achieved.

Beginning with a needle measuring but 17-1000 inch in diameter, and operating with the finest thread upon lace goods, the same machine passed through all the stages of muslin, and broadcloth of all conceivable thicknesses and foldings and ridgings, and then with waxed thread stitching through portions of heavy harness leather.

After this demonstration of its range of work, we entered upon the nicer tests required for a family and light manufacturing machine. In this department we witnessed all the varieties of work on hemming, felling, and braiding, and also a degree of success in single and double ruffling which we believe unparalleled. The varied kinds of work on a lady's boot were then performed, and each of these with the same marked success. Indeed, whatever the test, and whatever the work presented, the same unfailing perfection was exhibited, not only in the work as a piece, but in the execution of each individual stitch. With much patient examination, we were unable to discover a single defect.

* * * * * * * *

The minuteness of this report is a simple reflection of the care with which we have endeavored to examine these claims. We find the chief advantage of this machine to be in the use of a modified form of the rotating hook as a substitute for the shuttle, the hook carrying the upper thread around the bobbin containing the lower thread, and thus producing identically the same effect as the shuttle. The superiority of this rotary motion over the reciprocating motion of the shuttle machines cannot be disputed. The "lock-stitch" which is thus secured has always ranked highest on account of the permanence, beauty, and general desirableness of the stitching when done, and the wide range of its application.

To these conceded advantages there have been added, in our presence, the severest and most searching tests of its capacity and usefulness upon every ordinarily possible kind of work, and we can do no less than bear witness to the entire and remarkable success which has attended its action in every part of our examination. It is *a machine which, by the proof submitted, we are satisfied must eventually supersede all others now known with which it comes in competition.*

As the only conclusion to which we can arrive after an investigation of the several merits of each of the sewing-machines submitted, an investigation which we have endeavored to make patiently and completely in every respect, and associating these with our best judgment upon the merits of the several machines which are in use but not on exhibition:

We recommend for the Wheeler & Wilson New No. 6 Sewing-machine, the highest award which it is in the power of the Institute to bestow.

JOHN A. BASSETT,
MOSES S. BEACH,
H. W. STEELE,
JOHN MATTHEWS,
REUBEN BULL,
} Judges.

The Board of Managers unanimously approved the report, and recommended for this machine *the Gold Medal of the Institute.*

The Board of Direction unanimously approved this recommendation, and awarded the *Gold Medal* to Wheeler & Wilson, the only gold medal awarded for a sewing-machine by the American Institute for many years.

THE MAHWAH MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of George De Groot, for the murder of Frank Lake, at Mahwah, in October, which has been on trial before Judge Bedle, in Hackensack, for two days, was concluded yesterday. The men had a quarrel over a colored woman who lived with Lake, and De Groot shot Lake through the breast. The defendant set up the plea that Lake assaulted him with a club, and he shot him in self-defense. The case was given to the jury yesterday afternoon, and they, after half an hour's deliberation, returned with a verdict of not guilty.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Manufacturers' Consignment Sale.
No. 779 Broadway,
Opposite Stewart's.
$225,000 worth of solid Gold and Silver Watches.
$50,000 worth of Real Coral.
$75,000 worth of Jewelry, Silver ware, &c.
To be sold during the Holidays,
Regardless of cost.
Every article marked in plain figures.
One price only.
Solid Coin Silver Watches, $4 80 and upward. Solid Gold Watches, $15 60 and upward.
Every Watch warranted to keep perfect time.

The above goods have been consigned to us by the leading manufacturers in this country and Europe.

These Watches comprise the finest imported to this country, and are made by the best manufacturers.

We are authorized by the manufacturers to sell the above goods regardless of cost, and at prices which we cordially invite the public to examine.

GRAND OPENING THIS DAY AND EVENING.
RICHARD HUMPHREYS,
No. 779 Broadway.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

A Desirable Holiday Present,
COLGATE & CO.'S VIOLET TOILET WATER.
A strong and lasting, yet delicate perfume.
Sold by Dealers in Toilet Articles.

For an elegant fashionable Hat of superior quality go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Refreshing Fragrance.—LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER, for the toilet and bath.

No One Should Neglect a Cough. Wistar's BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY will effect a cure.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. Printers. No branch offices.

MARRIED.

CHESEBROUGH—SAUNDERS.—On the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's uncle, James H. Brown, Esq., by Rev. A. R. Thompson, D. D., ANDRONICUS CHESEBROUGH to Miss EDITH SAUNDERS, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

CHAUNCEY—SHELDON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Norman Seaver, D. D., assisted by Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., GEORGE W. CHAUNCEY to C. ADELAIDE, eldest daughter of Henry Sheldon, all of Brooklyn.

GERNER—SAVILLE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, at the residence of Geo. G. Roe, Esq., Mineville, HENRY GERNER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to J. LOUISE SAVILLE, of Mineville, N. Y.

MYERS—FORMAN.—On Saturday, Dec. 5, at the residence of the bride's mother, Cherry Hill, Milton-on-Hudson, N. Y., by Rev. J. H. Myers, assisted by Rev. Samuel Hopkins, JOHN WHEELER MYERS to FLORIDA TROUPE FORMAN. No cards.

POWERS—SEYMOUR.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. D. Ganse, R. A. POWERS to ELLA, only daughter of M. T. Seymour, all of this City.

TRIPPE—SEAVER.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1874, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., and Rev. J. W. Chadwick, WILLIAM R. TRIPPE, of Minneapolis, Minn., to LUCY J., daughter of the late Benjamin F. Seaver.

DIED.

BARCLAY.—On Thursday, 10th inst., FANNIE MAYBANT, only child of James J. and Fannie C. Barclay.

BARRETT.—On Wednesday morning, 9th inst., after a lingering illness, SARAH S., wife of Edward L. Barrett, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and of her son, Isaac S. Barrett, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 241 Ryerson st., near De Kalb av., Brooklyn, on Friday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

BURNET.—At Montreal, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, Mrs. CAROLINE E. BURNET, widow of the late John M. Burnet.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to meet the remains at the Grand Central Depot, at 12 o'clock, on Friday, Dec. 11. Thence to Green-Wood.

CREVELING.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 10, ELISHA W. CREVELING, in the 53d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHRISTIE.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 10, after a lingering illness, MARTHA J., wife of David Christie, in the 43d year of her age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

COFFIN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, HATTIE, infant daughter of Timothy and Anna Coffin, aged 22 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 404 West 20th st., on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DE KOVEN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, at Middletown, Conn., MARGARET, widow of the late Henry L. De Koven in the 85th year of her age.

ENGLAND.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday night, Dec. 8, ELIZABETH C., wife of A. B. England, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 453 Washington av., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, Dec. 11, at 4 o'clock.

GREGORY.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 8, 1874, after a lingering illness, DUDLEY S. GREGORY, aged 74 years, 10 months, and 3 days.

Funeral services for the family and relatives at his late residence, No. 97 Washington st., on Friday afternoon, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, and public services at the Tabernacle at 3 o'clock same day.

HOWLAND.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, at his residence, in this City, BENJAMIN J. HOWLAND, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at All Soul's Church, on Friday, Dec. 11, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

IRELAND.—In this City, Tuesday, 8th inst., ANTOINETTE IRELAND, aged 69 years, widow of the late Thomas J. Ireland.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her home, the residence of her son-in-law, T. E. F. Randolph, No. 261 West 11th st., on Friday, 11th inst., at 10 A. M. Interment at Plainfield, N. J. Train leaves at 12:40.

IRWIN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, of malignant scarlet fever, HERBERT CONSELYEA, infant son of Henry and Anna M. Irwin, aged 7 months and 14 days.

Remains interred in Evergreen Cemetery.

KATKAMEIR.—At her late residence, in Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Dec. 10, ANN M. BELKNAP, widow of the late Henry Katkameir.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARSHALL.—On the 10th inst., at New-York, THOMAS W. MARSHALL, eldest son of Gilbert N. Marshall, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral to-morrow morning.

MYRICK.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., JOSEPH A. MYRICK, of Virginia, Nev., aged 41 years.

McKAY.—At his residence in Huntington, Long Island, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, DUNCAN McKAY, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, on Friday, Dec. 11, at 1:30 P. M.

ROWLAND.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1874, CHARLES N. ROWLAND, son of William and Jane Rowland, aged 14 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence at New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on the arrival of 12 M. train from New-York.

STURGES.—Suddenly, of diphtheria, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 9, EMILY MAIN, eldest daughter of Frederick and Mary Reed Sturges, in the 10th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her father, No. 36 Park avenue, on Friday at 10 A. M.

STOCKTON.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 9, Mrs. OLIVIA B. STOCKTON, widow of the late Rev. B. B. Stockton, in the 86th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, L. R. P. Stockton, No. 432 Grand av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TERHUNE.—At Lodi, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1874, JOHN Z. TERHUNE, aged 27 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, Lodi, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1874, ALBERT WRIGHT, M. D., aged 70 years and 8 months.

His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Dec. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Ross Street Presbyterian Church.

WYLIE.—On Wednesday, the 9th inst., ELIZABETH, widow of David Wylie, aged 87 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 237 West 16th st., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

The wintry winds and bitter cold nights should remind all who are happy and well-off of the thousands of poor and homeless children in the great City, who shiver in leaky attics, or wander ragged and barefooted through the snow and mud of streets, or sleep at night in boxes and barges—hungry, houseless, and friendless.

The genial and kind Christmas season ought to bring a bright day to the dark lives of these little ones, in memory of One who has brought so much hope and happiness to the world.

The Children's Aid Society holds itself as the especial guardian and friend of the street children and poor children of New-York. It would gladly, if means are sent, offer during Christmas time a good dinner or festival to the thousands of hungry boys and girls under its charge, in the Boys' and Girls' Lodging-houses and Industrial Schools. It would give thousands of pairs of shoes and warm garments to the half-clad, shivering little ones it shelters or teaches.

Fifty dollars will provide fifty children with warm dinners for a month.

Fifty dollars will put shoes on the feet of thirty barefooted children.

But the best of gifts is a home.

Fifty dollars will send three homeless children to a home. Who will help to make up a Christmas party of poor children, to be gathered from the streets and lanes of the City, and sent far away to kind families in the country?

The children of the fortunate and happy ought especially to aid in making a "merry Christmas" for those who are friendless and poor.

This Winter is to be a hard and bitter one for the poor of New-York. Who will help to lighten it for the children of the poor?

C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East 4th st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN NEW-YORK.
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THE BEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
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THE BEST FAMILY PAPER EVER PRINTED.
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OF SUNDAY NEXT

WILL CONTAIN, AMONG OTHER FEATURES, A STORY TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PAPER, AND A NUMBER OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO ALL CLASSES OF READERS.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES has a constantly increasing circulation among the best classes of our citizens, and is undoubtedly the best advertising medium in the country. Advertisements will be received at the Publication Office until 9 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS,
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

☞ *The Sunday edition of* THE NEW-YORK TIMES *is increasing in interest and value. In amount, variety, and quality of reading matter, it is unsurpassed.—Newburg Journal.*

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 5 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the distribution of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and will be open for business on TO-MORROW MORNING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FOUR GREAT NOVELS OF THE YEAR.

WEST LAWN.	FROM MY YOUTH UP.	A TERRIBLE SECRET.	TEN OLD MAIDS.
By Mary J. Holmes.	By Marion Harland.	By May Agnes Fleming.	By Julie P. Smith.
Price $1 50.	Price $1 50.	Price $1 75.	Price $1 75.

More than a million copies of the novels by these famous and most popular authors have been already sold, and the sales are increasing each day.

The Publishers are absolutely unable to keep up with their orders, which are pouring in from all parts of the country.

In spite of the dull times there has never been a season in the history of book publishing when four good novels by four popular authors have been issued together—and all selling to such an enormous extent.

The immense printing establishments of J. F. Trow, and the vast binderies of G. W. Alexander, find themselves utterly incapable of supplying the rapidly-increasing demand.

They are the best four novels of four different character ever offered at one time to the reading public, and whoever wants a first-rate book to read or to give away as a moderate holiday present should at once buy one of the following:

WEST LAWN—By MARY J. HOLMES.
FROM MY YOUTH UP—By MARION HARLAND.
A TERRIBLE SECRET—By MAY AGNES FLEMING.
TEN OLD MAIDS—By JULIE P. SMITH.

OTHER NEW BOOKS.

Dickens' Works—Carleton's Edition—Complete, 20 vols.	
Birth and Triumph of Love—Tinted Illustrations.	$2 00
Progressive Petticoats—By Robert B. Roosevelt..	1 50
Through Thick and Thin—A novel by Méry.......	1 75
Christianity and Spiritualism—By Dr. Crowell....	2 75

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers,
Madison square, New-York.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS
FOR THE
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW READY
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POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of this Association will be held at No. 20 St. Mark's place THIS (Friday) EVENING at 9 o'clock.

JOHN H. BRADY, President.
T. W. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at Head-quarters, No. 457 4th av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock.

HENRY E. HOWLAND, President.
JOSEPH C. BIGLIN, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 11, at Head-quarters, Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East 54th st., at 8 o'clock.

WALTER S. PINCKNEY, President.
ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

PERILS OF ENTERPRISING JOURNALISTS.

TWO CORRESPONDENTS UNDER ARREST—NEWS-GETTING AND ITS DANGERS—A NOVEL PRISON—CARLIST MOVEMENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1874.

We have had two more days of excitement here over the arrest of American correspondents—your "special," Mr. Buckland, who had a narrow escape some time ago, having fallen into the hands of the Republicans. On Monday last he and Mr. J. MacGahan, correspondent of the *Herald*, left Hendaye for a short tour in search of information. They had barely passed the ferry of Santiago, between Hendaye and Irun, when they were pounced upon by the Republican guard. They exhibited their passports and papers, but the officer treated them with the greatest possible contempt. Mr. MacGahan speaks Spanish with great fluency, and he began to explain who and what they were; but the officer said that he knew very well who they were, and, pushing their passports aside, treated them as Carlist spies. They were marched off at once under guard toward Fontarabia. As Mr. Buckland has just been released this morning, there has been no time to get his account of the affair, which he is writing out at this moment at Hendaye, and I therefore make up the story as best I can from the telegrams that I have received from various sources. So serious a matter warranted a liberal use of the telegraph. The first dispatch came from Lieut. Col. Malet De Carteret, stationed at Hendaye, who communicated to me the facts above given, received from a person who saw the arrest. A second dispatch soon followed. Early the next morning a third came from a Spanish gentleman, who stated that he had seen Mr. Buckland in prison at Fontarabia an hour previous.

Naturally, I had not allowed the night to pass without communicating with Madrid and with the authorities at San Sebastian, whither, I was informed, the prisoners were being sent. At midnight I forwarded my second dispatch to Mr. Washburne. I had sent the first telegram to Gen. Cushing, our Minister at Madrid, for the purpose of taking time by the forelock, for, although Spanish justice may be all that it should be at head-quarters, there is often a very summary way of proceeding when it is dealt out by subordinate or by provincial authorities. As one of the parties at least was a British subject, I had begged him to see Mr. Layard, her Majesty's Ambassador, and to communicate the news to the Spanish Ministry. Without losing a moment Gen. Cushing took the case in hand, and soon after telegraphed me that he had conferred with Mr. Layard, and had called upon the Minister of State on their joint account. He was there assured that dispatches would be sent off at once, and that no violence need be apprehended. I beg leave to express my sincere thanks to Minister Cushing for his kindness in this matter. The latter assurance gave me no more pleasure than the knowledge that he had taken the case in hand with so great heartiness, and I felt sure that our prisoners would be safe from arbitrary measures. The result shows that Mr. Cushing's promptness had a salutary effect. During the night orders came from Madrid to release the gentlemen unless there were some special charges against them, and at an early hour Buckland was let out of durance vile.

Unfortunately, Mr. MacGahan was detained, for reasons given in a dispatch just received from Buckland, to announce his own delivery. When first taken the prisoners were greatly irritated at the contempt shown for their passports, and on the way to Fontarabia under military escort they were not in the best of humor. And the rage of MacGahan knew no bounds when the two were thrust into a water-closet, there being no prison cells ready at the moment. In this unsavory place they were kept for three hours, and then taken to a prison where they were the prey of vermin for the rest of the night. From the brief telegram about this point I should infer that the Mayor of Fontarabia visited them, for it is stated that MacGahan, whose energy was shown in his Khiva campaign, could not keep his angry passions from rising. He brought all his profane vocabulary to bear upon the local functionary, and was so angry at the indignity that had been put upon him that he threatened to challenge the Mayor, to "punch his head," to do something or other to him that he would not like, and thus made himself guilty of the misdemeanor of menacing an officer in the performance of his duty. He was detained, and at the hour I write is being marched off to San Sebastian under Police guard.

Getting news about the war in Spain is thus shown to be a matter of more difficulty than many will suppose who read letters from Spain comfortably seated before the fire at home. It is evident that these gentlemen take their lives in their hands, and that they are constantly running risks that most men would prefer not to take. Besides the hardships and privations they are frequently forced to endure, they have to take their chances of being shot for somebody else, for the soldiers upon either side have adopted the old Irish rule of cracking away whenever they see a head—of shooting first and of explaining afterward. If one could always feel sure of falling into the hands of officers when captured by either side, there would be far less apprehension, but the most of the men are ignorant and brutal, and do not understand the position of strangers there, and who very often do not care to do so. All they do care for is to "go through" their prisoners, to use an old war phrase, and then to "lose them" in the most expeditious and safest fashion. It requires great courage, therefore, to act as a newspaper correspondent in such unhealthy regions; and in the case of educated gentlemen it requires that sort of courage which comes from a sense of duty. To conclude, let me say that I have informed Mr. Cushing of the result, and he is still following the case sharply. I do not think that Mr. MacGahan is now in any danger, for the offense with which he is charged is civil and not military. There is nothing in military law which punishes a civilian for threatening a military officer, who has the right to draw his sword and do justice on his own account; but in the case of a civil functionary there is a legal penalty, varying according to the gravity of the offense. Generally one gets about fifteen days, but if the Mayor happens to be a bombastic ass, and has his pride very much humbled it may be extended to months. But as MacGahan has been sent to San Sebastian he will escape lightly, I should presume.

Since beginning the last paragraph I have received another telegram from your correspondent, who feels very happy at his escape, and not a bit disheartened. He went out at once to witness the engagement that is now going on. Before giving the news he sends me let me say a word or two by way of explanation. It will be remembered that Loma and Lasema defeated the Carlists and relieved Irun, then pushed on after the demoralized enemy, taking possession of Puncha and Enderlassa. They could have captured Vera with ease if they had been allowed to continue, but they were suddenly recalled by an order from Madrid. Their instructions were to embark at San Sebastian for Santander, and to proceed to join the army upon the Ebro. All this was communicated to me by Gen. D'Algarra, the Carlist Ambassador here, this showing that Don Carlos had knowledge of the movement. The Carlists immediately returned to Lastoula and Puncha, and pushed on to within a mile of Irun. There they waited until Loma had embarked, but owing to the bad weather prevailing upon the coast at that time the vessels were not able to leave before the evening of the 20th. No sooner had the last transport gotten under way than the signal was given for another attack. The Carlists pushed up to within 500 yards of Irun and opened fire with musketry. Meantime the artillery was being prepared, for it had suffered considerably in the rapid flight of Ceballos, although no pieces were lost, and it has been brought forward as rapidly as possible. Day by day the Carlists have advanced until they have possession again of the frontier line of the Bidassoa, and for three days they have been menacing St. Marcial. Your last Spanish letter gives the other particulars.

I now come to the latest news just now received. The Carlists made a furious attack upon St. Marcial at daybreak this morning, and, owing to the formidable nature of this position, were repulsed. The losses were heavy on both sides. The rest of the troops are attacking Irun with musketry, the Republicans replying with artillery. The town of Irun was completely surrounded by Carlists this morning at 10½ o'clock, and I should not be surprised to hear at any moment that it had fallen into their hands. Let me add that this strange withdrawal of Loma is generally attributed to Serrano, who itches for the glory of giving the finishing blow to the Carlists. Another order of this kind, however, will be very apt to prove a boomerang that will come back upon his own head.

A PARALLEL.

THE AMERICAN AND THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

A leading article in the London *Times* of Nov. 23 has the following:

That an actual change has occurred in the United States will be clear to those only who have followed with some attention the course of United States politics. The substitution of "Democrats" for "Republicans" does not at first sight seem to mean much. We are accustomed in England to use both names in very much the same sense, and neither of them as very complimentary. There is, however, almost as real a difference between the two as between English Liberals and Conservatives, between whom at the present moment our foreign critics may very possibly find it just as difficult to discriminate. * * * It is not, of course, possible to describe the late English and the American elections as turning altogether upon the same questions, and yet the parallel between the two is a good deal closer than it may appear at first sight. It is significantly illustrated by the comments we print this morning from THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and in the exhortations and counsels there addressed to the side which has just been defeated. "A great party," we are told, "can only remain powerful by adapting itself to the changing current of popular thought and opinion. During the last two years the Republican Party has been falling more and more away from the people, instead of drawing nearer to them." How truly might this be said of Mr. Gladstone's Administration as well as of Gen. Grant's, and how serenely unconscious to the last moment do they both appear to have been of the real feelings with which they had come to be regarded! We may go on and read that "the public when it is exasperated will strike down the good with the bad, will punish without cause, and will even injure their own interests," in proof of which it is pointed out that the fate of Gen. Dix has been the same as that of Gen. Butler, and that a Governor against whom "not even his enemies could find a just ground of complaint" has been treated with as little favor as one of whom both friends and enemies were equally desirous to get rid. So, too, with ourselves. The sins of the Liberal Party have been visited not only on Mr. Jacob Bright and Mr. Miall, but on Mr. Chichester Fortescue, and on a host of others whose rejection was felt on all hands as no credit to their constituencies. Again, "the Republican Party has been punished * * because it has been too economical and too honest." We have heard the same thing said of the English Liberals, and we fear with truth, however shameful the admission.

The paper we have quoted, after observing that the people will themselves be among the first to recognize in what respect their late verdict has been unjust, and after reminding them that they, like ourselves, have dismissed some faithful servants and have put some very questionable ones in their places, goes on to tell the Republican Party that, if it will only be true to itself, and will endeavor harmoniously to recover something like its old place in the nation, and if its leaders, too, will show greater humility and tolerance for the opinions of others, it may, in the end, be much healthier for the misfortune which has just overtaken it. Our own despairing Liberals have received more than once the same kind of comforting assurances from their friends, and they have now begun to take heart a little, and to think that all is not lost just because they have suffered what, as they ought long ago to have known, can only be a temporary defeat. They may console themselves further by remembering that they have companions in the same trouble as themselves, and from something like the same cause, and with the same prospects, too, of getting over it without permanent loss. Nor will they fail to make the same reflection in their own case as THE NEW-YORK TIMES does on the late Republican defeat—namely, that if the other side obtains too complete a victory, the whole people will ultimately have cause to regret that they did not temper vengeance with justice. The blow has fallen in England a good deal more suddenly than in America. The United States system has, indeed, been purposely constructed to break the shock of such a change, and to allow people time enough to think what they are about. The three estates of the American Government are all elected by the nation, but at different times, and with a somewhat different machinery, and no political storm will produce the full effect of which it is capable unless it is strong enough to continue over a period of some years. We have not thought it necessary to provide ourselves with this sort of breakwater, and the consequences, therefore, of a national change of sentiment are a good deal more sudden here than in America. In both countries, however, the true safety against any sort of reactionary movement is not to be found in complex political contrivances, which may do more to stop the machine altogether than to assist it in working smoothly. Public opinion and public good sense are well worth the whole of them together, and where these exist, and can assert themselves, there can be no great danger either of extreme or of prolonged misgovernment.

NEW DIPLOMATIC REVELATIONS.

We have again, remarks the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, what are pretended to be diplomatic revelations. For some time the news had been widely circulated that the Ultramontane Party was preparing a publication under the title of *Revolution from Above* which was to illustrate the Bismarck policy in its true light. The *Neue Wiener Tagblatt* is now in a position to publish extracts from the fourth chapter of the book, which pretends to give the secret history of the preparations in 1865 for a war with Austria, and the negotiations between Bismarck and Von der Pfordten, then Bavarian Prime Minister. It begins with a Cabinet Council which King William held at Ratisbon on his way to Gastein, and at which the representatives of Prussia at the Courts of Vienna, Paris, and Munich were likewise present, and in which Bismarck pleaded for the necessity of a speedy collision with Austria. Von der Goldt, the Minister in Paris, gave the most positive assurances about the neutrality of France. Prince Reuss, the Minister in Munich, gave an account of the state of the Bavarian Army, which was not in a condition to make war; besides which the King was all intent on public buildings—a great theatre and other ornamental works. It was only necessary to gain over the Bavarian Premier, Von der Pfordten. Then follows a fully detailed account of the interview between this latter and Bismarck at Salzburg, in which Prince Bismarck is made to develop his plans. He acquaints the Bavarian Premier with the firm resolution of Prussia to acquire the superiority at least in North Germany, and he showed him the results of siding with or against Prussia. If Bavaria did the latter, it must be prepared to pay a heavy war indemnity and a province, too, while, in case of remaining even neutral, there would be the acquisition of Salzburg and of a portion of the Tyrol in store for her, which was so much the more desirable as the Bavarian frontier toward Austria was so much exposed that an Austrian army might in three days be in Munich. The late Bavarian Premier is accused of having kept secret these overtures, and it is insinuated that he acted on them. The details of the interview are said to have come from Von der Pfordten himself, who related them to a Mr. S., from Holstein, who has been a frequent and welcome guest at his villa. Mr. S. is said to have more revelations. To judge by the extracts, the *Evolution from Above* is at any rate likely to be sensational.

DEATHS IN MONTREAL.

The Montreal (Canada) *Star* gives statistics from the Health Department, showing the deaths in that city in eleven months to be 5,290, of which 661 were from small-pox. This is only for the city proper. Outside of the city limit there have been 1,029 deaths, of which 129 were from small-pox. This makes the death rate of Montreal 46 per 1,000, 15 per 1,000 more than New-York, and twice as heavy as London. The *Star* calls on the Catholic Clergy to advocate vaccination, in opposition to the French doctors, who oppose it.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

THE FLUCTUATIONS OF GOLD—A PUBLIC DISTURBANCE—IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM THE GOVERNOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1874.

The recent flurry in the gold market, the scare among the gold brokers and speculators, and the consequent fluctuations of the precious metal, together with the recent editorials of the *Diario*, the official organ, on the monetary situation and the circular of the Captain General published to-day, now occupy attention.

The rise in gold noticed last week showed a tendency to continue. On Saturday gold closed at 118 to 120, and opened on Monday at the same rates. Tuesday the price advanced even further, and on this day there occurred a disturbance in front of the exchange office "El Cambio," which has given rise to a number of conflicting reports, and in which several Volunteers took an active part, while the crowd of brokers—curbstone and otherwise—accustomed to congregate in that vicinity in pursuit of their calling, was the passive element. Sifting the alarming reports of the affair, which spread like wild-fire and were to the effect that a squad of Volunteers had dispersed the crowd of brokers, cutting and slashing at them with their swords, wounding several, I give the following version as the most truthful to be arrived at: Three or four Volunteers of the detachment doing guard duty for the day took it into their heads to go to the "Cambio" and examine into the state of the market for themselves. One of them accosts one of the brokers, and inquires whether he has gold; the broker says he has; the Volunteer asks the price; the broker says he will not sell under 124 or 125; whereupon the indignant Volunteer breaks out out with, "Oh! you rascal," and uses a number of not very choice expletives, of which the Spanish language has a large supply; "and the 'tabilla' marks but 119. Take that!" he then says, giving the broker a push. The broker objecting to such conduct, the Volunteer follows it up; others interfere, and then the Volunteers draw their side-arms and attack the crowd with the flat of their swords. A general scare and stampede ensue, and to quell the disturbance a file of soldiers is sent over from the Palace close by, and the streets are cleared as by magic. I hear that one or two persons were slightly wounded during the affair, and the fact of the *viaticum* having been carried later in the day to the residence of Count Cañongo, in the Plaza Vieja, to be administered to a sick man, gave rise to a report that the last rites of the Church had been administered to another victim of the Volunteers. At a later hour the Police requested or rather ordered all groups of more than three persons stopping at the four corners of Mercaderes and Obispo streets to "move on."

But clubs will not beat down the price of gold or stop speculation. The day after the disturbance the excitement was greater than ever, and it is said that sales were made at 149 and lower rates. It was on this day that several of the most active gold brokers and speculators were called up before his Excellency, and cautioned against adding to the fire by any further operations, and even against being seen on the street. It will be remembered that last July the Captain General ordered that all exchange offices should exhibit on a "tabilla" the buying and selling rates of gold, in consequence of which a number of offices closed, and the curbstone became the haunt of petty brokers and speculators. To do away with this the "Centro Mercantil" was started about the 1st November to act as a sort of Merchants' Exchange, until it was closed by order of the Captain General, on the 24th of the same month.

Yesterday's *Diario* contained another editorial on the gold question, in which the circular of the Captain General, published in the evening's *Gaceta*, was referred to as a necessary measure on the part of the superior authority to prevent alarm to the masses, and the creation of those mercantile crises which do them so much injury.

The following is a translation of the circular referred to:

"One of the disturbing causes of commerce, and one which most affects all the social classes in the irregular condition of this island, is the constant and violent fluctuation of the value of metallic money, in relation to bank notes.

The origin of this evil is well known, and is united with the various causes which had brought the country and the public treasury to the difficult financial situation in which they were when, in April last, I assumed charge of the General Government of the island.

Well known, also, are the measures adopted to better this situation by establishing the payment in gold of the principal taxes, in order to give greater stability to the resources of the Treasury, diminished to a great part of their value by the discount on bank notes; the decree of the tax of five per cent. upon capital in order to obtain the patriotic resources offered by the country, and which the expenses of the war and the necessities of government made daily more necessary; and, finally, the imposition upon the net profits of wealth of a tax intended to cancel the debt of the Treasury, especially that represented by bank bills, which by decrease and variation in value interrupted and disturbed public business. Thus was it understood by the country, and such confidence did these measures inspire that the premium on gold, which had reached 195, fell to 65, and for quite a while kept at from 70 to 84 per cent. premium.

It was therefore to be expected, in view of this result, that the depreciation of bank notes and the variation in their value would not exceed similar limits, when the measures adopted to improve the financial situation should be in full operation, more than four millions of dollars in bank notes being thereby canceled. Besides, by the tax of five per cent. on capital, there has already been received by the Treasury $3,320,000, and the situation of the Treasury has been improved and brought to the point at which, for the first time for many years, it could meet its needs with the resources which the current taxes will yield during the coming crop. But unfortunately this has not occurred, and in the space of fifteen days the premium on gold against Spanish bank notes has risen from 105 to 124, afterward to 155, and a few hours later fell to 120, 118, and even 116, at which rates operations were conducted outside of the exchange offices.

There undoubtedly at present exist a number of reasons, exaggerating the price of gold, and among them may be counted the want of products of the country, to pay for the imports from abroad, and the tendency to stipulate for payments in coin, which daily appears more pronounced; but none of these causes explains the rise from 105 to 124, nor why in a few hours it should have reached 155, and fallen again to 116.

Such violent variations are not in accord with the needs of public trade of any country; they rather disturb and ruin it, and it can only be explained by speculation, which, for the sake of filthy lucre, does not hesitate to diffuse alarm, spreading the most absurd rumors, which shortly die away, after having produced a ruinous fluctuation in negotiable values, and done great harm to general interests.

Before such damning facts the Government would not fulfill its duty if it did not hasten to tranquilize minds by making known that, resolved as it is to maintain the free trade in coin against all those who pretend to disturb it, it is no less determined to punish severely all those who by false reports endeavor to alarm the country and produce unjustifiable distrust in order to alter the natural market values. The former is a right which the authorities are bound to make respected; the latter an offense which should be punished with the penalties imposed by law.

Inspired with these ideas, you will endeavor to see that the agents of the Government watch with the greatest zeal, and arrest those who, individually or by agreement, spread false reports to carry distrust to all minds and produce alarm, putting the authors of such criminal offenses at the disposal of this General Government, in order that, as the case may require, they shall be delivered to the courts, or such action adopted as may be deemed most convenient in the exceptional state of this island and in virtue of the extraordinary powers conferred upon me. Trusting that you will use the greatest activity in the fulfillment of the foregoing instructions.

God preserve you many years.

HAVANA, Dec. 3, 1874.

CONCHA.

To the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of ———."

So great and pressing are the requirements of the Government in order to meet the wants of the army, already several months in arrears of pay, that immediate and more stringent efforts will be made to enforce the collection of the five per cent. tax on capital. It is proposed that the Government shall be satisfied to receive the promissory notes, instead of coin or bank notes, for the amounts corresponding to the quarters already due, from those tax-payers who have no means at hand, and the Spanish Bank will discount these notes for the Government, and collect their own amounts later. Last Wednesday the Spanish Bank agreed to furnish to the Government, within a period of forty days or more, two and a half millions of money, to be paid for by the notes which it will receive of the tax-payers. The *Diario* hastens to give this notice, before published in the official *Gazette* in order that no alarm may be caused by what it considers an ordinary proceeding.

Nothing has been heard the last few days from the "Gold Regulating League." It was agreed not to go into active operation until one million dollars of its capital should be subscribed for, and I believe not half that amount has yet been taken.

The Spanish steamer España arrived yesterday from Santander, touching at Puerto Rico. It brings a number of officers and Government employes, some 300 laborers, and 255 soldiers and 11 marines; and last, but not least, the redoubtable editor of the *Cronista*, Ferrer De Conto. Gutieres De La Vega, formerly the Governor of this city, went aboard in company with a committee from the Casino Español to welcome him. He was fêted at Porto Rico, and will be the recipient of the usual honors here—all on account of his blind devotion to the Spanish cause and his renown as a duelist.

So well pleased were the passengers by the last trip of the steam-ship City of New-York, of the Alexandre line, with themselves and the treatment they received from Capt. Deaken during the voyage, that they gave him a dinner at the Restaurant de Paris on Friday evening, and presented him with a fine seal ring engraved Y. M. C. A.—these cabalistic letters being the initials of an impromptu branch of that well-known association, into which these joyous voyagers formed themselves during the trip. The affair was an enjoyable one for all concerned.

DIPHTHERIA IN MASSACHUSETTS.

TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE DISEASE IN A SMALL TOWN—PECULIARITIES OF ITS ATTACKS.

The village of Conway, Mass., has been afflicted for some weeks past with malignant diphtheria, and the disease seems to be steadily increasing. A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says: "Probably fully two-thirds of the cases are now proving fatal, and parents are becoming greatly alarmed for the safety of their children. The local physicians seem to be entirely unable to successfully grapple with the disease, and the outlook is becoming every day more threatening and discouraging. The disease first made its appearance on the 21st of October, in the family of Gilman P. Hassell, whose little daughter, a remarkably bright and amiable child of ten, died after a short sickness. The next death was on Oct. 29, when William Bement's wife and two children died within a space of twenty-four hours, the mother and one child being buried at the same hour, while the other child died as the funeral services were in progress. The death of Mrs. Bement, and the attending results, were peculiarly sad. She was greatly distressed at the sufferings of her little ones, and, in trying to remove, with her finger, the substance which seemed to obstruct the throat of one of them, her hand was inoculated with the poisonous matter, her arm soon became mortified, and death resulted in a few hours. A sister of Mrs. Bement, living in a neighboring town, arrived soon after to lend her assistance to the family, and, in washing some clothing worn by one of the dead children, both of her hands also became affected, and death resulted after a short season of intense suffering. The third victim from inoculation was a Mrs. Pomeroy, of Easthampton, a sister of Mr. Bement, who intended to remain in the family several weeks, but was attacked in a similar manner to the others, after washing some infected clothing. As soon as the disease appeared, she hastened to her home, hoping that a change of air would restore her health, but she gradually failed and died in a few weeks. Following the deaths in Mr. Bement's family were three children of George Truesdell, whose deaths occured, Oct. 23, Nov. 22, and Dec. 3. Mr. Truesdell also suffered a severe attack of the disease, which singularly showed itself in ugly cankerous sores on his hands, face, and other portions of his body, as well as in his throat, and his wife, who became greatly reduced by long watching and distress, is now suffering from the disease. One of the saddest deaths was that of Rev. J. A. DeForest, of the Methodist Church, Nov. 28, who buried two bright children, one of them seven and the other three years old, Nov. 17 and 22. A little child of L. P. Ames died Nov. 26, and the mother and her sister are both sick with the disease. Archibald Sinclair lost three children, Dec. 1, 4, and 6 respectively, and two children of Robert Stowe died to-day, as did also Mrs. Henry Dill. Although the immediate death of the latter was caused by child-birth, it was believed to be attributable to anxiety in regard to her children, and perhaps a slight touch of the prevailing disease. Mrs. Hopkins also died at child-birth, last Tuesday. In number of deaths from diphtheria to date, including the two at child-birth, is nineteen, which, in a town of only 1,500 population, is surely a terrible fatality for but little more than a month. The disease generally proves fatal in from three to five days after its first appearance, although some live but a few hours after being attacked. In one or two cases, the canker, which first generally appears in the throat, has eaten entirely through the side of the neck and made its appearance on the surface. The malady has thus far been confined to three school districts of Burksville, Pumpkin Hollow, and the Centre, where the schools have been closed.

MRS. MYRA CLARK GAINES.

ATTEMPTED SALE OF PROPERTY IN NEW-ORLEANS SEIZED BY HER.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 7.

After gaining her suit before the United States Court, some time ago, Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines endeavored to satisfy her judgment against the city. Repeated attempts at a compromise or adjustment of the troubles were made, but in all instances failed. Mrs. Gaines apparently gave up peaceful measures, and proceeded to seize and sell all the city property she could lay hands on. The sale was advertised to take place Thursday, Dec. 3. Certainly if the property seized had been sold it would have been the largest sale made here for years. The property offered included numerous pieces of real estate in the city and the parish of St. Bernard.

The principal property advertised was what is known as the "batture property," and which has been under dispute in the courts for some forty years. Five valuable squares, fronting on the river, and in the most commercial and valuable portion of the First District, were among these; the squares bounded by Delta, Canal, Wells, and Gravier; Gravier, Poydras, Delta, and Water; Water, Pilié, Girod, and Notre Dame; New, Pilié, Girod, and Notre Dame; New, Pilié, Notre Dame, and Julia. Also, the right of batture and future accretions in front of these properties, and extending from Canal to Julia street, a right worth several millions of dollars. All of this property, however, is under dispute between a dozen different parties, among them the State, Charles Morgan, et al. Quite a number of persons were present to see the sale. They were, however, disappointed, for the sale of all the batture property was stopped by an injunction obtained by Judge Dibble, Assistant Attorney General, before Judge Hawkins. All of the other city property amenable to seizure and sale, consisting of the Chalmette lands and various lots in all portions of the city, was sold at fair prices.

GERMAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* has received the following letter from Berlin: The Committee of the Reichstag, after a prolonged discussion of the Landsturm bill, has come to a definitive resolution rejecting clause 3, which allows the Government to incorporate the landsturm battalions into the landwehr. If the Reichstag adopts this decision it will destroy the marrow of the scheme, and the Government, surprised and a little irritated at the determination of the committee, is, of course, preparing an energetic opposition to it. There is no doubt that the Reichstag will reject the resolution of the committee, for it will understand that this would be almost tantamount to the rejection of the entire bill. It will be remembered that 400,000,000 of the war indemnity were reserved for the restoration of the war material disorganized during the campaign. It was necessary to provide for the requirements of 363 batteries and 166 columns of munitions. Provision has been made in the course of this year for 196 batteries and 118 columns of munition; 348 light field guns have been ordered of Krupp, and 1,830 heavy guns, 2,538 gun carriages, 2,530 limbers, 2,045 wagons, for 95 columns of artillery munitions, 4,356 wagons for 363 batteries, 77,213 chests for projectiles, 84,347 cases for cartridges, &c. The munitions required for 278 field batteries for the reserve for the park of munitions is estimated at 325,000 Shrapnel shells, 50,000,000 cavalry balls to fill these shells, 453,072 cartridges, 814,068 grenades, 2,309,310 kilogrammes of coarse powder, and 384,120 metres of silk. All this has been manufactured during the present year. Forty guns of twelve centimetres diameter have also been cast, forty shot guns of fifteen centimetres, with their carriages, 1,295 gun carriages have been adapted for siege guns, and 137 steel guns of 15 centimetres, and 723 bronze guns of 12 and 15 centimetres have been transformed.

It is probable, the *Times* correspondent remarks, that activity comparable to that of Germany has nowhere else been displayed, and, if these measures are continued with equal vigor, the entire restoration of her war material will be an accomplished fact by the end of 1875.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH RACING.

Admiral Rous has sent to the London *Times* a correspondence he has had with Viscount Daru on the subject of reciprocity between France and England in racing matters. Admiral Rous suggested to the French Jockey Club, through Viscount Daru, that, as French horses were free to run in England for every prize and sweepstake, English horses should be entitled to similar rights in France. Viscount Daru replied that there were legal obstacles which prevented the adoption of such a policy, but that he believed that by gradual measures the desired end might be ultimately attained. Admiral Rous, in forwarding the correspondence, expresses his regret that a motion is registered proposing to confine certain races to foreign horses which have been trained in England. "This motion," he says, "will never be carried; it is my great obstacle, for nothing is so injurious to a friendly negotiation as anything in the shape of a threat, especially to a Frenchman."

LARGE YIELD OF SUGAR.

From the planter the New-Orleans *Picayune* has obtained the following figures of the yield from a specimen tract of cane: "The ground measured just 20 arpents, or 16 9-10 acres. The cane taken therefrom weighed 1,437,500 pounds, and produced 75,000 pounds of sugar and 50,000 pounds of molasses. This yield, without counting the molasses, amounts to 62 hogsheads of 1,200 pounds each, or a trifle over 3½ hogsheads to the acre—a most remarkable and notable result.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

THE WESTERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, said on Monday he gave notice that he would call up a bill to abolish the Western Judicial District of Arkansas to-day, but after examining the rules he found that it could not be considered this week. He therefore gave notice that he would ask the Senate to take up the bill after the expiration of the morning hour on Tuesday, next.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD ACTS.

Mr. WRIGHT also gave notice that on Friday of next week he would ask the Senate to proceed with the consideration of the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee at the last session, declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts, approved July 1, 1862, July 2, 1864, and July 3, 1866.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said he desired to obtain consent of the Senate to fix a day for the consideration of the bill reported on Monday from the Joint Select Committee to frame a government for the District of Columbia. The bill was a long one, and its consideration would occupy some time; but there was undoubtedly a public demand that this, or some bill of the kind, should be acted on at an early day. He moved that Monday next be fixed for the consideration of the bill. Agreed to.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, introduced a joint resolution appointing George Bancroft a member of the Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institute, in place of Gen. W. T. Sherman, resigned. Agreed to.

The Senate then, at 12:45, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at 1:05 the doors were reopened.

ADJOURNMENT TILL MONDAY AGREED UPON.

Mr. BOREMAN, of West Virginia, moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next. Agreed to.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, presented memorials signed by a large number of American seamen, praying for such legislation as will better promote the efficiency of the marine hospital service. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MEXICAN RECORDS OF LAND IN ARIZONA AND NEW-MEXICO.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, communicating, in answer to the Senate resolution of Feb. 3, 1873, information in relation to the condition of the records and documents of Mexico relating to land now embraced in the territory of Arizona and New-Mexico; also to their place of custody and deposit, and to the method of procuring authentic transcripts of such records. Ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

CONSULAR FEES IN 1873 AND 1874.

Also a message from the President communicating, in obedience to law, a statement of fees accounted for by consular and diplomatic officers of the United States for the years 1873 and 1874, together with the rates of fees and lists of consular officers in office on Dec. 20, 1873. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. WEST, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the House bill appropriating $30,000 for the purchase of scales for the Post Office, with an amendment that proposals for furnishing such scales shall be invited for at least seven days, and the contract to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

The Senate then, at 1:10 P. M., adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE ALLEGED SALE OF A NAVAL CADETSHIP.

Mr. STOWELL, of Virginia, rising to a question of personal privilege, referred to charges made against him by his political opponent (Porter) of having sold a naval cadetship for $1,000 to one Schoolcraft, and of having sold his votes on other questions. He said he had not had an opportunity of denying it before the election, but the result of the election had shown the opinions of his constituents. He had subsequently, in a letter to the Petersburg *Index*, denounced the charges of Porter as infamous lies and vile slanders. He now asked for an investigation by a committee of the House.

The matter was, on motion of Mr. Frye, of Maine, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report at any time.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, offered a resolution calling for the report of the present condition of the Freedmen's Bank, setting forth what progress has been made toward closing up its affairs. Agreed to.

Mr. WHITTHORNE, of Tennessee, introduced a bill directing the Freedmen's Bank Commissioners to declare an immediate dividend, and to institute suit against the Trustees, officers, and agents of the company with a view of holding them personally liable. Referred.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Mr. FORT, of Illinois, introduced a resolution to print 230,000 copies of each of the agricultural reports for 1872 and 1873. Referred.

THE RULE AS TO AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, offered a resolution to amend the rules so as to make it in order to move to amend any appropriation bill by abolishing any office of public employment, or by reducing the salary or compensation of such office. Referred to the Committe on Rules.

MAILS TO SOUTH AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Mr. DUELL, of New-York, introduced a bill to authorize the Postmaster General to contract for carrying the mails from New-York to the Republics of Venezuela, Colombia, and Hayti, and to the islands of Jamaica, Trinidad, and Martinique.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SWANN, of Maryland, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, appropriating $1,344,785, which was made the special order for the 23d inst.

CONSULAR CERTIFICATES FOR GOODS SHIPPED FROM COUNTRIES ADJACENT TO THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill repealing the third section of the last Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which, after explanation by him, was passed. The repealed section forbids consular officers to grant certificates for goods or merchandise shipped from countries adjacent to the United States, which have passed a Consulate after purchase, for shipment.

THE HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Tennessee, offered a preamble and resolution in regard to the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas, requesting the Court of Claims to suspend action in the case during the present session of Congress in order to give the heirs of Don Juan Filhiol an opportunity to present their claims. A long report was read, and a further explanation was made by Mr. Bright in support of the proposition.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, opposed the resolution, and argued against the propriety of interfering with the action of the Court of Claims, intimating, in the course of his remarks, that the title to the Hot Springs was in the Government, and not in any private individual.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, also opposed the resolution, suggesting that one object of it was to delay an anticipated adverse decision against all the pending claims.

After further discussion, the resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

THE THREE SIXTY-FIVE CONVERTIBLE BONDS BILL.

The House then, at 1:45, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. TYNER, of Indiana, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the issue of 3.65 convertible bonds.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, offered an amendment to it, providing that greenbacks shall not be a legal tender in payment of debts contracted after the 1st of July, 1875.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, opened the debate. He spoke of the present condition of things as being fraught with evil, and said that the patience of the people was well nigh exhausted. The question was whether the pending bill would remedy the evil. There was no lack of earnestness for the remedy, but there was great diversity of opinion as to what would prove a remedy. Why was it that labor was out of employment and that capital was not willing to venture itself in the hands of labor. His colleague, (Mr. Butler,) had given his reason that capitalists were afraid last Congress would contract the currency. His colleague's argument had two points: first, that capitalists would not lend money on time, because they were afraid that Congress and the Executive would contract the currency.

Mr. BUTLER—That is not my proposition.

Mr. DAWES—If there was anything in the argument it would be because the currency, when contracted, is not worth so much to the creditor when his debt is paid.

Mr. BUTLER—Not at all.

Mr. DAWES—If money is worth more to him when the debt is paid, then, of course, he would rather lend his money on time. The fact is that capitalists are afraid to lend money on time lest the currency should be, not contracted, but expanded, and because they know that an inflated currency is not worth as much as a contracted currency.

Mr. BUTLER protested against his colleague's misrepresenting his (Butler's) argument.

Mr. DAWES, to show that he was not misrepresenting him, read from the press report of Mr. Butler's speech, wherein he said that if a man wants money as a business loan he cannot borrow it on commercial paper at less than seven, eight, nine, and ten per cent., because it was understood that Congress and the Executive were determined to contract the currency until specie payment was reached.

Mr. BUTLER.—That is true.

Mr. DAWES, (proceeding with his argument,) declared that with the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) he rejoiced that the hands of Congress were being staved up in the effort, if it had the courage to make it, to bring the country back to the laws of trade. The effect of the pending bill, however, was to perpetuate the present condition of things. As to its saving interest to the Government, he proceeded to demonstrate that it would increase the burden of interest to the Government. He also argued that inasmuch as a five per cent thirty-year bond, payable in gold, is now worth only par in the market, 3.65 thirty-year gold bonds would be worth only 84 per cent., and if payable in currency would be worth 10 per cent. less. He characterized Mr. Kelley's ideas as the sublimest stretch of financial imagination, and the loftiest flight of political economy that had ever been sent abroad on the air from the House, and suggested that no holder of 5 and 6 per cent. gold bonds was going to be fool enough to exchange them for 3.65 per cent. currency bonds. As to his colleague's operation, that it took four bushels of corn to transport one bushel from Iowa to the Atlantic seaboard, he (Dawes) had referred to the price current and found that corn in Chicago cost seventy-five cents a bushel, and that the transportation from Chicago to the seaboard was only from twenty to twenty-two cents a bushel.

Mr. BUTLER—Does Chicago produce corn?

Mr. DAWES, passing from this point and touching on Mr. Butler's allusion to the savings of the Massachusetts servant girls, and the consequence of their withdrawal from the banks, proceeded to argue that the direct and inevitable consequence of the substitution of the pending bill for the existing state of affairs, instead of bringing relief by appreciating the greenback to gold, would sink it ten and fifteen per cent., and thereby take from the laborer ten and fifteen per cent. of the purchasing power of his day's wages, and cut down his now scanty loaf of bread. He argued that the greenback would be worth as much as gold to-day, if the Government would pay it when presented, and it never would be worth as much as gold until the Government did that. Let it do that, and all the rest would follow. Another way to bring the greenback up to par, was to make it scarce by contraction, or otherwise. He had proposed, at last session, the funding of greenbacks into gold-bearing bonds. Then, if any legislation should decide, in effect, that as between greenbacks and National Bank currency, the former should go to the wall, they would go there without loss to the holder, and without dishonor to the Government. In conclusion, he said: Those who are responsible for public affairs have no time to lose. We can put off our duty in the premises no longer. The Republican Party has just three months to save or to destroy its existence. No other power than itself can accomplish its ruin. It will pass out of mind and memory in the politics of this country, if at all, by its own hands. It has the power as well as the privilege of accomplishing either of these results. Whatever in the near future awaits that party, let it not die for want of courage.

Mr. PHELPS, of New-Jersey, also argued against the pending measure. He argued that a fluctuating currency was a bad currency, and one that could only harm the Government and the people, and that it was possible for the Government to redeem its honor and fulfill its promises by borrowing money. It would not be necessary to borrow such an amount as would balance the amount of circulation dollar for dollar. The experience of banking had been that a relatively small proportion of money was sufficient to satisfy and float a large proportion of currency. It was the duty of the Government when it had a currency unequal to par, and when it could correct that by borrowing money and redeeming its promises to pay, to proceed in that rational manner for the rehabilitation of the national honor and for giving to the people a currency equal to the money of the world.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania—Do you relieve yourself of debt by borrowing money to pay it? That is the Micawber method.

Mr. PHELPS—The gentleman from Pennsylvania fails to make the distinction that is generally made in the minds of all business men, and which was even made by Mr. Micawber, whom I would not cite as the very best illustration of a prompt business man. If I have borrowed money for ten years I am not insolvent and have not broken my promise, and am not in the hands of my creditors until the ten years have expired and the payment of the debt is demanded. But if I have promised to pay one day after date, and the day has come and the promise is brought to me for fulfillment, I am disgraced; I have broken my promise; I am insolvent; I am in the hands of my creditors, unless then and there I meet my promises, and this is what I ask the Government to do. I ask the Government to pay the promises that it made twelve years ago, to pay these greenbacks on demand dollar for dollar, and ask the Government to do so by borrowing on its bonds, payable fifty years after date, money with which to pay its present indebtedness. In my opinion there is but one way to make the currency equal to money, and that is to follow that straight narrow path, which is the path of honesty. The Government must pay its debts when they are due. Then alone can we expect to be again a prosperous and happy and honored nation.

Mr. SMITH, of New-York, declared himself opposed to inflation, in favor of the resumption of specie payment by the Government at the earliest moment possible without serious disaster, and opposed to an expansion of the currency. There were some features of the pending measure which impressed him favorably, but there were very grave objections to it. There was illimitable expansion in it, because these bonds of small denomination would circulate as currency. In order to guard against that he would move to amend the bill by making the lowest denomination of bond $1,000.

At the close of Mr. Smith's remarks the committee rose without action on the bill.

THE NEWSPAPER SCALES.

On motion of Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, the Senate amendment to the bill appropriating $30,000 for scales required in carrying out the law for the prepayment of newspapers was concurred in, and the bill passed.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, made an effort to have an adjournment until Monday next, but several votes showed a majority of the House against it; Mr. Butler remarking that Mr. Garfield's object was to prevent the action of the House on other subjects than the Appropriation bills.

An effort to have to-morrow's session set apart for debate only, was also successfully resisted.

The SPEAKER announced the following appointments to fill vacancies on committees:

On Arkansas Affairs—Mr. Scudder, of New-York.

Judiciary—Mr. Finck, of Ohio.

Civil Service Reform—Mr. Chittenden, of New-York.

Invalid Pensions—Mr. Strawbridge of Pennsylvania.

Centennial—Mr. Schell, of New-York.

Education and Labor, also on Expenditures in the Naval Department—Mr. Carpenter, of South Carolina.

The SPEAKER also announced that by the operation of the rule, Mr. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, succeeded to the chairmanship of the Committee on the District of Columbia, instead of Mr. Hale, of New-York, resigned.

The House then, at 3:45 P. M., adjourned.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS AND ARRESTS.

Yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions before Justices Otterbourg, Sherwood, and Kasmire, Patrick Mulcahy was sentenced to ten days' confinement in the City Prison and $25 fine, for working a mule attached to a dirt cart, with a raw sore five inches in length, on its back under the saddle. William Donaldson was fined $50, and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for maliciously driving over the feet of a horse attached to a Second Avenue car, and disabling the animal for life. John Welsh was sent to the Penitentiary for one month, for beating his horses in a cruel and inhuman manner. This fellow had been warned the day previous for a similar offense. The following arrests were also made: Edward O'Neill for working a team with raw sores under the harness, measuring in all, thirteen inches long by five wide; Bernard Sheridan, for working a horse with sores six inches in length; Barney McGrann, for driving a horse attached to one of Skidmore's coal carts with a sore four inches in diameter; William Murray, for a similar offense; Michael Lynch, an ex-policeman, for dog fighting; Lawrence Glaser, coal cart driver, working a disabled horse; John Mulligan, for kicking his horse severely in the abdomen; J. F. Hernders, of Rockaway, for maliciously shooting a cow in the udder; Theodore Carlin, for setting dogs to worry a horse, which was thereby driven into a mud-pond and drowned, on Staten Island. Samuel Brewster was arrested for cruelly and unnecessarily beating his horse with a heavy whip.

AN AMATEUR CRITIC.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last evening I witnessed the performance of "Yorick," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The newspaper critics had so damned the play with faint praise that I went there expecting to be bored, and saw the curtain rise with fear and trembling; but great was my disappointment, for, from the beginning of the first act to the end of the last, I was deeply interested, not only in the play, but in the acting. The plot is full of interest, ingenious and artistic, the language poetic, in many instances sublime, reminding one of the best efforts of the standard English dramatists, and I can see no reason why it should not be preferred to much of the sensational, senseless French trash which we have of late had so much of. The acting of Mr. James is grand; it is one of the most perfect and complete impersonations witnessed in this City for many years. That of Miss Jewett is truthful and natural, if we except the manner of her voice, which for this occasion, she has converted into an old-fashioned stagey drawl; if she would speak naturally her representation of the character assigned to her in this play would be entitled to high praise. Mr. Fisher is always so good that it is hardly worth while to mention the excellence of his acting in this instance. The other characters, with one exception, are well sustained. The setting in every particular is artistic and correct, so that the tragedy, for such it is, constitutes not only a charm for the mind, but a beautiful picture for the eye. For producing this well-written Spanish tragedy, Mr. Daly deserves the patronage and encouragement of every lover of the legitimate drama.

R. C. H.

TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1874.

YOUNG HIGHWAYMEN ARRESTED.

Late on Wednesday night, as Mr. Thomas Bruner, of No. 192 South Sixth street, Williamsburg, was passing through Second avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, he was attacked by four young ruffians, who knocked him down and attempted to rob him of his gold watch and chain. He resisted the efforts of the highwaymen, and cried loudly for help, whereupon the robbers became alarmed and fled. Bruner reported the attempt at robbery at the Seventeenth Precinct Police Station, and gave a description of his assailants to the Sergeant in command. Early yesterday morning, Roundsman Oates and Patrolman Hickey, of the Seventeenth Precinct, arrested Daniel Lacey, James McBride, Thomas Smith, and Thomas Hannon, who were fully identified by Mr. Bruner as the young men who assaulted and attempted to rob him. They were held for examination.

ITALY.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS—GENERAL TOPICS.

THE MINISTERIAL POLICY—CHURCH AND STATE—THE NATIONAL PROGRESS—THE POPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1874.

The Electoral law of Italy requires that the candidates voted for shall receive at least one-third of all the votes on the electoral list. A simple majority of all the votes cast does not suffice. Now, as the abstentions in several past elections have amounted to something like one-half of all the registered voters, the number of cases of failure to elect has been considerable, and this year not less, but rather more than usual. The decree of the sovereign ordering the general election makes provision for the second trial, at which the law only exacts a bare majority to make the choice valid. This balloting was held on Sunday last, and we now have the result and know pretty nearly how the new Chamber will be constituted. The fact mentioned before is confirmed that the Ministry holds its own, or has gained in the northern provinces and has lost as much or more in the southern. In the two great cities of Naples and Rome the Opposition has had it nearly all its own way. The defeat here at the political centre will be most felt, as it seems like a rebuke of the conduct of the past twenty months. The success of Garibaldi in two of the five districts of Rome must be accepted more as a testimony of respect to the generous patriot than a political demonstration. The interests of this important city could be quite as well represented by many others among those who might have been sent to Parliament. There are not a few who think and feel, or affect to think and feel, that the coming of Gen. Garibaldi to Rome is a risky thing for the peace and present order of this political society. An effort was made to frighten the publicans and those interested in hotel and lodging-house property, with the scare-crow of a Rome without foreign visitors for the Winter—kept away by the menace of a Republican revolution. But the party of the Opposition warmly resent such charges of disloyalty, and promise that if the *Sinistra* comes to power it will give to the country an example of good government.

THE MINISTERIAL POLICY.

It cannot be denied that an extraordinary effort has been made by the Ministerial Party for the return of its candidates. The success is partial, as the Ministerial majority is diminished; and as there will be some floating elements in the Chamber, support cannot be counted upon when these fragments of faction are drawn by their affinities in an opposite direction. A cheaper Government is needed, although it can hardly be hoped for under a mere change of Administration or without a radical change in the system. Prudence is demanded in any case, no matter who may direct affairs, and quite as much the prudence which holds with a steady hand as the prudence which would economize the expenditure by which order is maintained. So far as we yet know, by the returns that have come in, nearly or quite all of the members of the actual Cabinet have been sent back as the representatives of one or another electoral district. The army of placemen has fought well in this contest, and done as good service for the party as if their tenure of place depended upon the maintenance in power of the Administration. The number of changes among subordinates which would succeed the accession to office of the opposite party we do not know, as, with the frequent changes of the Ministry, so far, the experiment has not been tried of confiding to the radicals the direction of affairs.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The relation of the State to the Church, in Italy as in every other country with a Catholic population, does not, with the development of events, enter less intimately than before into every public discussion. The organs of the Opposition express dissatisfaction with the moderate and conservative, or conciliatory, course, which continues to be pursued by the Government of the kingdom. The threat is constantly held out that the Vatican will fare worse if it ever has to do with a Ministry of the other party. Many members of the Chamber, of the party of Garibaldi, are ready to proceed to extremes in legislation, and even erase from the Constitution the clause which recognizes the Roman Catholic religion as the religion of the State. Such action is recommended by leaders on grounds of policy and from considerations of public good. It may seem almost incredible that in an ancient Catholic country like this, so extreme a step should be talked of, or be justified by public opinion. But there can be no doubt that the Government would have the power to execute such a purpose, were it resolved upon, without fear of the resistance which, from the side of the clerical party, would be sure to come. It is respect for the public opinion and the feelings of the Catholic world outside which has hindered the more extreme legislation demanded by great numbers.

THE NATION'S PROGRESS.

Under present direction Italy is making haste slowly. It is the wisest course for the country. The blunders of France and Spain have so far been avoided. Indeed, when we review what has been accomplished in the past dozen years, the feeling is more that of wonder at results accomplished than of discontent because the fabric has not been brought nearer completion. The uneasy party wish to establish "universal suffrage," destroy the Papacy at once, and vote the dogma of popular infallibility. But the great preliminary work which Italy has to do—and it is a work which makes great demands in nearly every other country—is that of elementary instruction and the struggle against popular ignorance.

THE POPE AND MR. GLADSTONE.

Archbishop Manning is expected in Rome, and there is a prospect that we may hear something from him during the Winter. This is a large field, and there is a good deal to do. The bomb which Mr. Gladstone has fired off has already found an echo here. The great effort which those who take part in the discussion, or war, are called upon to make is to keep good temper. We do not know yet whether the words attributed to the Pope, referring to the published pamphlet of the English ex-Minister, are authentic. The language of his Holiness is hardly civil, certainly not polite. The *Osservatore*, the clerical organ here, denies that the Pope has made any such speech; but we must wait a little while before coming to any positive conclusions. The Holy Father says and does some odd things which do not at all help the dignity of his position. He must talk, and we do not know that there is any authority in the Vatican that can restrain him. There is a newspaper printed here called *La Capitale*, the most violent in its tone and in its attacks upon the Papacy and everything connected with the Church establishment. It is bought and read with much relish by great numbers not belonging to the best classes of society. Its character is much like that of the New-York *Herald* as we knew it thirty years ago. The Pope, in a speech on All-Saints' Day, thought it worth while to take notice of this newspaper, calling it by name, and hurling back at it words almost as rough as those of which its attacks are made up. He said the newspaper had taken the name of *Capitale*, while it was the capital of nothing but the infernal kingdom and the sons of perdition. A few days after, the newspaper gave, in a long article, what it called "an answer to the calumnies of the Pope," in a tone more of pothouse familiarity than of spite or malignity. "You, Mastai-Ferretti" said or did so and so, was the rude style of indignity in which the most majestic of personages was addressed. A portion of the edition for the day of the newspaper was sequestered by an order from the Prefect. The incident is mentioned as one of the curious passages of local history of which we are spectators.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
JAMES B. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE. DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY,

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC. 1, 1874.

PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS

OF THE

City and County of San Francisco.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City and County Treasurer of San Francisco until

THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1874,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

For the purchase of (125) One Hundred and Twenty-five Bonds, the same being the balance of two hundred and fifty Bonds authorized to be issued by an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act concerning certain reservations of the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 11, 1874, and upon the written requisition of E. L. Sullivan, S. F. Butterworth, and William Alvord, Park Commissioners, dated Oct. 1, 1874.

Said bonds will be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, payable in thirty years from the first day of April, 1874, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the first day of January, 1875; interest payable semi-annually on the first of October and the first of April of each year. Principal and interest payable in United States Gold coin, and in this city and county. The faith and credit of the City and County of San Francisco is pledged for the payment of principal and interest in United States Gold coin.

Bidders will state the rate per cent. at which they will purchase said Bonds, payable in United States Gold coin.

Each bid must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid for, either by certified check or in Gold coin. No bid will be considered if at less than ninety per cent. of the par value.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids, as the public good may require.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for Park Improvement Bonds." CHAS. HUBERT, Treasurer.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the distribution of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and will be open for business on TO-MORROW MORNING.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding minority of the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Second Mortgage Bonds that they are required to forward their powers of attorney, to foreclose said mortgage, &c., to the undersigned on or before Jan. 2, 1875.
THOMAS DENNY,
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
JOHN P. ADRIANCE,
Attorneys for majority of Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Second Mortgage Bond-holders.
Address THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall st., or ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN, No. 54 Wall st., New-York.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS FOR this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1874, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOS. B. BLOSSOM, Secretary *pro tem.*

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED against negotiating the following-described note, as it has been lost or mislaid:
$2,500. NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.
Four months after date we promise to pay to the order of Grissler & Fanssel two thousand and five hundred dollars at the Tradesmen's Nat. Bank, with interest. KORN BRO. & CO.
End. Grissler & Fanssel.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
F. R. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNION STOCK YARD MARKET CO., 60TH ST., NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK holders of this Company will be held at the above named place on Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1875, at 2:30 P. M.
W. F. MARTIN, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1874.
TRANSFER BOOKS OF MORRIS AND Essex Railroad Company will be closed from evening of 10th inst. until morning of 2d January, prox.
A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

GAS, CITY RAILROAD, TRUST COMPANIES, BANK STOCKS, Insurance Scrip and Stock. If you wish to buy or sell apply to SAMUEL M. SMITH, No. 71 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY C. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

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OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1874.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 12, and reopened on the 4th day of January next.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NORTH-EAST CORNER UNION SQUARE, 4TH AV. AND 18TH ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1874.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company was declared, payable Jan. 4, 1875. The transfer-books will be closed on the 19th inst. and reopened Jan. 5, 1875. CHARLES PLACE, Secretary and Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

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IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

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AUCTION SALES.

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SEVENTY-FOUR $1,000 NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—New-York Supreme Court.—The UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, against JOHN M. COURTENAY.—In pursuance of a judgment of this Court duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date Aug. 17, 1874, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 12th day of December, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, by E. A. Lawrence, auctioneer, 74 State of North Carolina Six (6) per Cent. Bonds, each for $1,000 par value. Nos. 301 to 350, Nos. 376 to 394, Nos. 396 to 400, issued Oct. 1, 1869, payable Oct. 1, 1899, under an ordinance to aid the Williamston and Tarboro Railroad Company, ratified March 11, 1868; coupons from Oct. 1, 1870, to Oct. 1, 1899, attached.—Dated New-York, Dec. 9, 1874.
JAMES M. OAKLEY, Referee.
MILLER, STOUTENBURG & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall st., New-York.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
STRICTLY GUARANTEED.
ELEGANT REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS, OF RECENT IMPORTATION.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Dec. 11, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 60 Liberty st., SIXTEEN VERY ELEGANT REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, all square filled, and Plain Red and Black Centres, of rare and beautiful designs. The above will be on exhibition on Thursday. Purchasers are respectfully invited to examine them previous to the sale, which is positive and peremptory.
SALE ON FRIDAY, DEC. 11, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., AT NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S ABSOLUTE AND POSITIVE sale of a private stock of very choice and valuable
OLD MADEIRA, PORT, and SHERRY WINES,
RODERER CHAMPAGNE,
OLD BRANDIES,
JAMAICA and WEST INDIA RUMS, &c.
To be sold at auction
On SATURDAY, Dec. 12,
at No. 60 Liberty st.,
at 12 o'clock.
Catalogues now ready.
By order.
A. B. MORGAN, Administrator.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF SUpreme Court, of premises north-east corner of West and Bank sts. JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Wallis, Referee, valuable plot of ground on the north-east corner of Bank and West, containing on West st. 152 feet frontage, and on Bank 212 feet frontage, together with four-story brick buildings, 152x60 feet, on West st., and three-story brick buildings, 60x100 feet, on Bank st., together with all the appurtenances belonging. For further particulars and terms of sale see legal notice in New-York *Transcript.*

HOLIDAY GOODS.

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BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
GOLD, SILVER, IVORY-MOUNTED, AND NATURAL
WALKING CANES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
The LARGEST, BEST, and CHEAPEST assortment in this City, can be found at
A. COX'S SONS, No. 25 Maiden Lane.

CALYPSO,
The new parlor game, just invented, affords greater amusement than any other game for the parlor floor. Calypso may be termed a combination of billiards and croquet, and takes the place of either for the parlor floor. It is played with cue and balls, and is suited to all ages. Calypso was invented for the ladies, and consequently is a ladies' game, but gentlemen will find it superior to billiards when playing it with the ladies at home.
Sold only by
SCHARLES BROS.,
No. 1,140 Broadway, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS ST., Dec. 1, 1874.
TO TAX-PAYERS.
Notice is hereby given to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1874, to pay the same to the undersigned, at the Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, before the 1st day of January, 1875.
On all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January, 1875, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged from the day on which the assessment rolls and warrants were delivered to the Receiver of Taxes to the date of payment.
No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
MARTIN T. McMAHON, Receiver of Taxes.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 66 3D AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1874.
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST this department for materials and supplies furnished during the year 1874, are respectfully requested to send them to this office on or before the 20th inst.
By order of the board.
R. M. HEDDEN, Book-keeper.

LOST AND FOUND.

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LOST—WEDNESDAY NIGHT, THE TOP OF A GOLD sleeve-button; open work and platinum dots. Liberal reward will be paid. H. B. D., No. 1,392 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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A LARGE NUMBER OF GOOD SERVANTS; girls want situations, (for very low wages;) good cooks, laundresses, &c., and all kinds of good, tidy help, for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG lady aged nineteen, as companion to a lady, or governess to children; best references. Address New-York Post Office, Box No. 2,814.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day or week to wash, iron, and cook; eight years' reference. Call for two days at No. 247 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant chamber-maid; will wait on a lady, or make herself useful in any other way; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 130 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FAMILY COOK; CAN cook meat, poultry, game; lards, and makes excellent soups; also a variation of desserts; City or country; cannot do any washing, but would take moderate wages; is thoroughly clean and orderly in her kitchen. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, or Assist in Washing.—By a very respectable young woman, highly recommended by the lady with whom she lived for a long time, as being an excellent cook and laundress; also, baker; sober, honest, very neat, tidy, willing, obliging in every respect; desirable person. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very competent young woman, who is a good family cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has very best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; is an excellent cook and first-class washer and ironer; a respectful, reliable, and economical servant; highly recommended. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, SPEAKING ENGlish; is a very good plain cook; will do washing and ironing; is neat, willing, and good natured. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and has best City reference. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook in a private family; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at No. 227 West 27th st., in fancy store.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A YOUNG woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or would take a place as laundress. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; is willing to assist with washing; best City references. Apply at No. 32 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good reference. Call at 109 West 15th st., rear

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH FIRST-CLASS FAMILY cook; good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FRENCH DRESS-MAKER desires to obtain a few more customers to work by the day or week; can cut ladies' and children's suits. Call at Mme. Broquet's, No. 182 6th av.; ring the under bell.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STEADY, HARD-WORKing woman, lately landed; is a good cook, makes best bread, and is an excellent washer and ironer, and willing to be generally useful; has good old country recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMan in a private family to make herself useful; speaks excellent French; will go at low wages. Inquire for M. at Odell's French Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERmaid and seamstress, or nurse or waitress.—By a Protestant Swedish young woman; excellent seamstress, good operator, experienced nurse for young or growing children; has the highest two-years' testimonials in every respect from her lady. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S NURSE, or for growing children, by a real good and efficient nurse; understands the care of children perfectly; would not object to do some chamber-work; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN, TO take care of children; is neat, tidy, willing and obliging, and a good plain seamstress; wages to commence with $12. Inquire for L., at Odell's French Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, CAPABLE OF taking charge of a baby; will assist with grown children and sew, or chamber-work; City or country; first-class reference. Call at No. 247 West 31st st., basement door.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD MONTHLY NURSE, OF long experience, a couple of engagements; moderate terms. Call for Mrs. Hurley, No. 76 West 36th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN AS wet nurse; Protestant; can come well recommended; baby two weeks old. Call at No. 250 West 33d st., one stair up, back, room No. 1.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PERSON, TO TAKE CARE of grown children; is a good dress-maker; cuts and fits. Call at Mme. Broquet's, No. 182 6th av.; ring the under bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress who thoroughly understands her business; can take care of silver and china; is a good parlor-maid; can furnish the best of references from her last place. Call at or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COMPETENT waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 307 East 35th st., one pair stairs, front.

WASHING. — A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes to take in gentlemen's or family washing at her own house, No. 417 West 32d st., near 9th av., second floor, back room.

WASHING.—A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS SOLICITS washing to do at her house; linens and fineries done in first-class style; terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. J. W. Brown, No. 787 7th av.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, AS COACHman and groom; thoroughly understands his duties, and will make himself generally useful; City or country; best City reference as to character and competency. Address M. M., Advertising Office No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, PLAIN GARDENer, Farm Hand, and Generally Useful Man.—By a faithful, reliable young man; is thoroughly capable; not afraid of work; will go at low wages; best references given. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE, THOROUGHLY competent man of eighteen years' experience; long satisfactory references. Address for three days, Coachman, Irvington, N. Y.

COACHMAN, GROOM, OR GARDENER.—By a single man; experienced in city driving; sober; two years' reference from last employer. Address J. G., No. 876 Broadway, seed store.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully for the past three years. Address for one week, R. L. C., Brevoort House.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; is a very competent and careful driver, and every way a desirable man. Address or apply at No. 17 Wall st., second floor, front office.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTant single man; can milk, attend furnace, and make himself generally useful; very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

PRINTERS.—A RESPECTABLE BOY, AGED SIXteen, wishes to learn the printing trade; good reference. Address C., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN IN BOARDING-HOUSE OR HOTEL—By an Englishman, aged thirty-two years, who can act as porter, wait at table, build fires, clean walks, repair doors, furniture, and locks, also paint, varnish, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG DANE, LATELY LANDed; speaks excellent French; has six years' references as butler with Count De Molke in Paris; is a thorough waiter; is very tidy, does not drink nor smoke. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; good recommendations. Address C. S., Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

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CLOTH SALESMEN.—ONLY THOSE HAVING A good trade may apply; a man desired particularly having trade in Ohio, Pennsylvania, or the West. Apply at VAN VORST, BILLS & CO.'S, No. 271 Canal st.

WANTED—A GOOD OPERATOR ON SHOES. NO. 247 Wallabout st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

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CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BREWSTER & CO.'S close carriage, paneled sides; has only been in use three months; in first-class condition; can be bought for less than half original cost. Inquire at No. 36 Broad st., Room No. 36.

GOOD BOARD FOR TWO OR THREE HORSES at Mills' Farm, Long Island; terms liberal. Address or call on E. S. MILLS, No. 364 Broadway, New-York.

CARRIAGE, STABLE, AND SWEAT BLANkets; Lap Robes all styles; our usual goods. MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton st., up-stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

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STURTEVANT HOUSE,
Broadway and 29th st.
New scale of prices for permanent guests: Single rooms for gentlemen, from $17 to $28; family rooms, from $35 to $85 per week, in new addition. Transient rates, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

NO. 207 WEST 38TH ST.,
convenient to Broadway cars, desirable rooms, with board, on second and third floors, at very moderate rates. Ample closets and bath; home comforts. References.

FIFTH AV., BELOW 14TH ST., SUPERIOR accommodations for a large family; entire second floor, six light, well-furnished rooms; extra parlor and dining-room on first floor if required; private table only; references exchanged. Address KNICKERBOCKER, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—A VERY LARGE DESIRable room and small room connecting, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR with exclusive bath, to rent; also two small rooms with use of bath on same floor. No. 48 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FIFTH AV., NO. 222.—ELEGANT APARTMENT house; one beautiful front suite, parlor, bedroom, bath; superior arrangements for private table; also, rooms for gentlemen; steam heat; janitor.

A FRONT SITTING-ROOM AND BEDROOM, handsomely furnished, ample pantries, &c., with first-class board; private table if desired; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

A PARLOR FLOOR—THREE LARGE ROOMS, ample closets, bath, &c., with first-class private table and attendance; references exchanged. No. 36 East 20th st., near Broadway.

LARGE, HANDSOME CONNECTING ROOMS, together or separately, on second floor of a neat, quiet house, with good board; terms moderate to responsible permanent parties. No. 48 West 15th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295, NEAR 31ST ST.—HANDsome and well furnished apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, with private table only; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom near Madison square. Inquire of DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st. Board and private table if desired.

NO. 205 WEST 22D ST.—A VERY COSY BACK parlor, with gas, heat, and first-class board, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife or single gentleman, at very moderate rate.

ONE LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED hall room and closet connecting, to let, with board, at No. 217 West 14th st.; house strictly first-class; references.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS; best houses; all locations; prices and particulars free. Many choice suites at reduced prices. Open day and evening. GEORGE HANKINS, No. 1,209 Broadway.

NO. 33 W. 31ST ST.—A SUITE OF THREE rooms, newly and handsomely furnished; with or without board, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

SECOND FLOOR AND SIDE ROOM, SUITable for family or gentlemen, with board, No. 22 East 41st st.

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FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY on second floor; bath-room on same floor. Call at No. 58 Irving place.

LARGE, COMFORTABLE, SUNNY ROOMS, with private bath; also single room, $2 a week. No. 216 10th st., near 2d av.

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Corner of 31st st. Suites of apartments, with or without private table; references required.

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FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
28th st. and Broadway.
Every evening at 8; over at 10:45.
Proprietor and Manager...............Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

TO-NIGHT
and on SATURDAY EVENING, will be acted for the first time this season, Mr. Boucicault's most sparkling comedy in five acts,
LONDON ASSURANCE.

Sir Harcourt Courtley	Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Charles Courtley	Mr. GEO. PARKES
Max Harkaway	Mr. F. HARDENBERG
Dazzle	Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Meddle	Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Cool	Mr. F. CHAPMAN
Solomon Isaacs	Mr. W. EYTINGE
Dolly Spanker	Mr. OWEN FAWCETT
Lady Gay Spanker	Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Grace Harkaway	Miss SARA JEWETT
Pert	Miss NELLIE MORTIMORE

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
YORICK and MY UNCLE'S WILL. (Last time.)
Monday and Tuesday—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Wednesday and Thursday—MAN AND WIFE.
In rehearsal, SWEETHEARTS and MAD-CAP PRINCE.

MACCABE. ROBINSON HALL. MACCABE.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
in a revised edition of his entertainment,
"BEGONE DULL CARE,"
comprising, with countless additions, the same
REPERTOIRE OF MIMICAL ODDITIES
as presented by Mr. MACCABE during his late season of FIFTY NIGHTS at Steinway Hall.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE NEW PROGRAMME,
including the sensational deceptions of
SIR ROWLAND, THE RUFF-UN;
in which Mr. MACCABE will personate two characters at once, (male and female,) remaining upon the stage, in full sight of the audience.
ROBINSON HALL has been redecorated and elegantly furnished, and can be safely pronounced one of the most comfortable and beautiful salons in the City.
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Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

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Illustrated. See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at all the News Stands.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
SECOND CONCERT
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock.
GENERAL REHEARSAL
FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Miss IDA ROSBURGH, Vocalist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

PROGRAMME.

Symphony, No. 3, in E flat major	Schumann
Aria, "On Mighty Pens," Creation	Haydn
Andante, from the trio op. 97	Beethoven
Instrumented by Liszt.	
Ciaconna in D minor	J. S. Bach
Recitative and aria, ("Magic Flute")	Mozart
Overture, "Carnival Romain."	Berlioz

The directors take great pleasure in presenting for the first time in America, Bach's Ciaconna, adapted for the Philharmonic Orchestra, and dedicated to the Society by Herr Joachim Raff, in response to his election as an honorary member of the Association.

GRAND TRIUMPH!
The Pshaw-ghraun!!
by one Boosey call'd!!!
to be produced immediately!!!!

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Mr. JOHN F. POOLE...............Manager
By PUBLIC DEMAND, Continuation of the great
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THE OLYMPIC FEMALE BALLET CORPS.
First appearance of Messrs. WAYNE AND LOVELY,
Signor BARTOLLI, the MADRID WONDER,
THE DARKEY'S DREAM OF MINSTRELSY,
Introducing a full Band of Olden Time Serenaders.
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Miss AGNES SUTHERLAND, Miss MAGGIE GRAY, FRANK BELL, N. B. SHIMER, JAMES O'NEIL, Mlle. DE ROCHEFOUCAULD,
In the celebrated PARISIAN CAN CAN.
Matinée WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

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First week of Mr. J. H. CARL.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
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THE TENNESSEEANS.—THIS BAND OF COLORED SINGERS, natives of the South, will give three of their soul-stirring SLAVE-CABIN CONCERTS at COOPER INSTITUTE, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, 15th, 16th, and 17th.

JAY GOULD.
HIS LIFE, WITH PORTRAIT.
See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at all the news stands.

THE FAIR AT THE MASONIC TEMPLE, in aid of Hope Mission, of Rev. Dr. Crosby's Church, will be continued on
FRIDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—(EIGHTH NIGHT, second season.)—SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at Ferrero's Assembly rooms, (Tammany Building,) East 14th st., from 8 to 12 P. M. Tickets (invitation) can be obtained at the residence of GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON, No. 51 East 4th st.

THE MODERN CORNARO.
See the ARCADIAN.
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INSTRUCTION.

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PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 175 State st.—Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a "Dancer's Assistant."

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LE MENUET DE LA COUR.
GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

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MENAGERIE AND MUSEUM.
PERFECT VENTILATION! DELIGHTFULLY HEATED!
WARM AND COMFORTABLE!

EIGHT-HORSE ROMAN WAR	RACES
FOUR-HORSE ROMAN CHARIOT	RACES
TWO-HORSE ROMAN CHARIOT	RACES
GRAND ROMAN LIBERTY	RACES
DARING LADIES' HURDLE	RACES
DARING LADIES' FLAT	RACES
THRILLING ENGLISH JOCKEY	RACES
GRAND NATIVE JOCKEY	RACES
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BEAUTIFUL LANCASHIRE	RACES
MARVELOUS TRAINED ANIMAL	RACES

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THE GRAND ORIENTAL PAGEANT, THE
FETE AT PEKIN!
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Introducing the full strength of the great Hippodrome Company, with the marvelous
LING LOOK, KENEBEL BROTHERS, AMADIVA,
And World-Renowned
JACKLEY FAMILY,
In acts auxiliary, all given in full at each Exhibition.

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This department is now larger than all the other menageries in the United States combined. It contains no less than six hundred rare and costly specimens, ignoring the more common animals usually met with in traveling exhibitions. No such an opportunity for the valuable study of Natural History has ever been offered. An interesting feature of this department is the feeding of the wild animals at the close of the afternoon exhibition.

Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Grand amphitheatre entertainment at 2:30 and 8. Box office open from 9 to 4. Seats secured six days in advance. Children under ten half price.

IN REHEARSAL, GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

GRAND TRIUMPH!
The Pshaw-ghraun!
by one Boosey call'd!!!
to be produced immediately!!!!

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THIRTEENTH WEEK
of
Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND
as
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
the Speculative Hero, in
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA.
Secure seats in advance to avoid the crush.
EIGHTY-EIGHTH PERFORMANCE, FRIDAY, DEC. 11.
COL. SELLERS
EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.

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HIS LIFE, WITH PORTRAIT.
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AT 3 EVERY DAY,
(excepting Saturday.)
A VARIED AND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

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EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
the Imperial Spectacle,

THE BLACK CROOK,

☞ 300 BEAUTIES IN THE GRAND BALLET.

Y. M. C. A.
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Members' Lecture Course.

W. S. Andrews,

Will lecture FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.
Subject---OUR HUMORISTS.
Tickets...............Fifty cents.

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HIS LIFE, WITH PORTRAIT.
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A GRAND CONCERT BY THE CHILDREN OF the FIVE POINTS MISSION, under the direction of Mrs. WM. P. CORBIT, will be given at STEINWAY HALL on MONDAY, Dec. 14, at 8 P. M. Music also by GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND. Bishop SIMPSON will preside.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; for sale at No. 805 Broadway; at Gurley's, No. 312 4th av., and at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway.

ASSOCIATION HALL. VANDENHOFF.
LAST MATINEE!
MONDAY, DEC. 14, 11:30 A. M.,
HENRY VIII! THE HISTORY and the PLAY,
In which, among other readings, Mr. VANDENHOFF will give the whole of the
FALL OF WOLSEY—ACT IV.

THE PSHAW-GHRAUN,
BY ONE BOOSEY-CALL'D.
Illustrated. See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at all the News Stands.

A COURSE OF TWO FRENCH LECTURES in aid of Mme. De Pressensé's Protestant schools in Paris will be delivered by M. WUARIN, on the 12th and 19th inst., at 3:30 o'clock, in the lecture-room of Dr. Crosby's Church, corner of 4th av. and 22d st. Subjects—OLD CATHOLICISM IN FRANCE and CONTEMPORARY FRENCH PROTESTANTISM. Tickets at Christern's book store, No. 77 University place.

LECTURES.

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SIR WALTER SCOTT.
A STUDY IN BIOGRAPHY AND LITERATURE. Rev. Dr. WILLIAM M. TAYLOR will lecture on the above subject in the BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, corner 34th st. and 6th av., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Tickets, at $1 each, may be had at Scribner & Armstrong's, No. 654 Broadway, and at A. D. F. Randolph & Co.'s, No. 770 Broadway. Doors open at 7:30 P. M.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR the people, in the great hall, at 8 P. M., SATURDAY, Dec. 12. The lecture will be delivered by Prof. Edward S. Morse, on
THE ANCIENT GLASIERS OF THIS CONTINENT.
Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and the book stores of A. Brentano, and D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray st.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MR. HENRY VARLEY, THE ENGLISH EVANgelist, will give a Bible Reading in the Lecture-room of the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d st., corner 4th av., this AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock. The public are invited.

DRY GOODS.

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I am bound to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S exhibition ALL THIS WEEK. Grand illumination every evening.
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Join the throng going to R. H. MACY & CO.'S, Exhibition all this week.
GRAND ILLUMINATION EVERY EVENING.
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Knocks every other HOLIDAY DISPLAY, does R. H. MACY & CO.'S exhibition.
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Lovely will be the display at R. H. MACY & CO.'S ALL THIS WEEK.
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$100,000. — WANTED — A PARTNER, either as special or general, with a capital of $100,000, to engage in the Hide and Leather, and Tanning Business, with practical men who have capital invested for the purpose. For an interview, address TANNER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

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UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor...............Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager...............Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 11.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,
BRILLIANT REVIVAL
of Lovell's great play, in six acts, entitled
LOVE'S SACRIFICE,
with new scenes, costumes, and appointments, and with the following superb cast:

Mathew Elmore	Mr. McKEE RANKIN
St. Lo	Mr. C. R. THORNE, Jr.
Eugene De Lorme	Mr. J. W. COLLIER
(His first appearance here.)	
Paul Lafont	Mr. F. F. MACKAY
Jeane Rusé	Mr. STUART ROBSON
Morluc	Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Du Viray	Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Friar Dominic	Mr. THOS. E. MORRIS
Servant	Mr. W. S. QUIGLEY
Margaret	Miss ROSE EYTINGE
(Her first appearance this season.)	
Herminie De Vermont	Miss KATE CLAXTON
Manon	Mrs. MARIE WILKINS
Jenny	Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD

SATURDAY, Dec. 12,
FIRST MATINEE OF LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
In preparation the immensely successful Parisian sensation,
THE TWO ORPHANS,
which will be produced with a powerful cast, magnificent scenery, and superb costumes.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES AND BARNUM'S, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

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VICTOR HUGO.
WITH PORTRAIT.
See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at the News Stands.

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LAST NIGHTS of Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE.
In answer to numerous inquiries, JARRETT and PALMER are happy to announce that Mr. CLARKE will sustain the character of
TOODLES, TOODLES,
On THIS and SATURDAY EVENING,
being his last performances in New-York prior to his departure for Europe.
Mr. CLARKE will also appear for the first time in many years in this City, in Coleman's comedy in five acts, of the HEIR AT LAW, as acted 250 times in London, with Mr. CLARKE as Dr. PANGLOSS, LL. D. and A. S. S.
Seats for the last nights of Mr. CLARKE may now be secured.

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THE BRIGHTEST AND MOST
AMUSING PAPER OF THE DAY.
PRICE 10 CENTS.
To be had at the news stands.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CLARKE'S FAREWELL.
On THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Dec. 11, the occasion of the FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. J. S. CLARKE, he will give two of his greatest comic impersonations, TIMOTHY TOODLES and Dr. PANGLOSS in the HEIR AT LAW.
NO MATINEE (TO-MORROW,) SATURDAY, the stage being required for a full rehearsal of the entirely new romantic drama,
☞ THE HERO OF THE HOUR, ☜
which is to be produced on next Monday. SALE OF SEATS begins this morning, at 8 o'clock.

JAY GOULD.
HIS LIFE, WITH PORTRAIT.
See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at all the News Stands.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE.
M. GRAU AND CHIZZOLA...............Lessees and Managers.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
MISS EMILY SOLDENE
and her celebrated
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 11,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 12,
Hervé's beautiful opera,
CHILPERIC.
CHILPERIC...............Miss EMILY SOLDENE
supported by the full strength of her
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
New scenery, new costumes, new properties, &c.
CHILPERIC MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
Seats secured six days in advance.

GRAND TRIUMPH!
The Pshaw-ghraun!!
by one Boosey call'd!!!
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EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
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SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 19, AT 2.
THEODORE THOMAS' FIRST
MATINEE, GRAND MATINEE.
First appearance of the young American Prima Donna,
MISS EMMA CRUNCH, Contralto.
MR. S. E. JACOBSOHN, Violin,
and the GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Admission Tickets, $1 each; Reserved Seats, fifty cents extra. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on Monday morning, at the box office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square. Full programme can be had at all principal music and piano stores.

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In aid of fund for repairs to the
CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
Dec. 7 to Dec. 12, inclusive,
REPUBLICAN HALL,
33d st., one door east of Broadway.
A large variety of useful and fancy articles suitable for Holiday presents will be for sale. The Learned Pig will be on exhibition, and will perform every half hour during the day and evening.

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HIS LIFE, WITH PORTRAIT.
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J. J. McCLOSKEY'S drama of
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Miss MAUD GRAY in the sensation of the
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EVENING AT 8. DOMINICK MURRAY in the GAMBLER'S CRIME.
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EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the distribution of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and will be open for business on TO-MORROW MORNING.

300 PIANOS and ORGANS

New and Second-hand, of First-Class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during these Hard Times and the HOLIDAYS, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted to sell Waters' New Scale Pianos, and Concerto Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Lodges, Schools, &c.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS CHURCH ORGAN, which has only been used a little; its present owners will dispose of it at a very reasonable rate if applied for immediately, as they have no use for it. For particulars apply to S. K. M., No. 151 West 28th st., or T. R. G., No. 327 West 45th st.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO., NO. 841 BROADway, New-York, manufacturers of the STANDARD ORGAN, offer a large stock of their superior instruments for cash, to rent or by installments.

AN IMMENSE STOCK — STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. K. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

LIGHTE & ERNST, OLDEST PIANO HOUSE in New-York, offer great bargains for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

PIANO WANTED—A STEINWAY OR HAZELTON, 7⅓ octave; must be nearly new and perfect. Address ECO, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

UPRIGHT PIANOS—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at DUYREE & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ANOTHER ERIE LAWSUIT.

THE STATE BREAKING UP SALARY GRABS AND FREIGHT COMPACTS.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL REDRESSING THE GRIEVANCES OF STOCKHOLDERS—JEWETT'S $40,000 A YEAR FOR TEN YEARS—HOW IT WAS TO BE DRAWN—TARIFF COMBINATION WITH OTHER ROADS ILLEGAL—PETITION FOR THE SUSPENSION, RESTRAINT, AND REMOVAL OF JEWETT.

Another chapter of astounding charges against the management of the Erie Railway Company is officially made public by the filing and service of an entirely new complaint, drawn by Attorney General Pratt, on behalf of the people of the State of New-York. The most remarkable allegations in this bill are those which relate to the amount and method of paying the salary of the new President of the company, Mr. Jewett, which is fixed at $40,000 a year, for ten years, and $175,000 to be paid in bi-monthly instalments of $25,000 during the first year's service. The prayer of the complaint is that this agreement may be annulled and canceled and that President Jewett be suspended and removed from office. For a second cause of complaint the plaintiffs set forth the freight tariff combinations entered into between the Erie and New-York Central and Hudson River and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, averring that such combination is in fact illegal and in violation of express legislative prohibition. A copy of the complaint has been served upon President Jewett and one other member of the Board of Directors of the company. The following is the full text of the complaint:

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—The People of the State of New-York against Hugh J. Jewett and the Erie Railway Company. The People of the State of New-York, plaintiffs, by Daniel Pratt, their Attorney General, hereby complain of the defendant, and allege, upon information and belief:

I. That the Erie Railway Company is a corporation duly authorized and organized under and by virtue of acts of the Legislature of this State, the first of which is entitled "An act relating to the foreclosure of the New-York and Erie Railroad," passed April 4, 1860; the second of which is an act entitled "An act in addition to an act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the Erie Railroad," passed April 2, 1860, and the third of which is an act entitled "An act in relation to the Erie Railway Company," passed March 28, 1860, and that said company now owns, and at the several times herein stated owned and operated, a railroad between the City of New-York and Dunkirk in this State; and

II. That ever since its said organization it has been and still is an indispensable qualification of any person for the office of President of said company that he should be a Director thereof, and that that office, as well as the office of Director thereof, must be filled by election from year to year, the incumbent of each holding his office for one year and no longer; and

III. That in or about the month of July, 1874, the defendant, Jewett was duly elected a Director of said company for the period of one year and no longer, and then entered upon the duties and trusts of that office, and still is such Director; that immediately thereafter he was elected the President of said company, to hold his office for the term of one year and no longer; that said Jewett immediately thereafter entered upon the duties of said office of President, and still is such President; and that each of said terms of office, by the provisions of the election, as well as by requirements of law, will expire in the month of July, 1875.

IV.—And the plaintiffs further allege and aver, upon information and belief, that about the same time the defendant Jewett, being a Director of said company, made a certain contract with it, as represented by its then Board of Directors, whereby he in form became bound to serve said company as its President for the term of ten years from his said election, and said company in form became bound to accept his services in that capacity for that term, and to pay him therefor the sum of forty thousand dollars per year as a salary, and at the same time agreed in form to pay to him—said Jewett—on account of his said salary the sum of $175,000 during the first of said ten years, in instalments, that is to say, the sum of $25,000 in and some time during the month of September, 1874; the further sum of $25,000 dollars to be drawn in equal monthly installments during the first of said ten years from said company through its pay-roll, and the balance in five promissory notes or acceptances of said company of $25,000 each, bearing even dates, to mature respectively at two, four, six, eight, and ten months from the 14th day of September, 1874.

V. And plaintiffs further allege and aver that said contract was and is illegal, collusive, fraudulent, and void; that said salary in itself was and is grossly unreasonable and exorbitant, and was and is a mere scheme by which money and property of said company shall be alienated and paid out to the said Jewett.

VI. And plaintiffs further allege and aver, upon information and belief, that notwithstanding the illegality and other wrong in said pretended contract, said company and said Jewett have proceeded to execute the same, and said company has actually paid to said Jewett the sum of $25,000 cash, thereby provided to be paid, and has also made and delivered to said Jewett its five promissory notes or acceptances; whereby, in each, it in form promised to pay said Jewett or order at two, four, six, eight, and ten months from the 14th day of September, 1874, the sum of $25,000, and has actually paid one of said notes or acceptances, to wit, the one maturing at two months, as aforesaid; and has actually permitted said Jewett to draw from the Treasury, through its pay-roll, as an employe, the installments in that behalf provided by said pretended contract, and that they threaten to execute said contract by the payment of the balance of said $175,000, and unless restrained in that behalf will execute the same.

VII. And plaintiffs further allege and aver that said Jewett in doing the acts and things aforesaid unjustly and unlawfully acquired the property of said company for himself and said John Doe, and has suffered the property to be wasted, and has been and is guilty of gross misconduct in the office of Director and in the office of President of said company, and in those respects has abused his said trust and will continue his said unjust misconduct, unjust acquisitions, and said abuse of his trust unless restrained by this honorable court and suspended from said offices and each thereof.

VIII. And plaintiffs further allege and aver that leave has been granted by this court to commence this action for the relief hereby sought, and such other and further relief in the premises as may be equitable and just.

IX. And for a further, second, and separate cause of action, the plaintiffs allege and aver, upon information and belief, that the several matters alleged in the first and third paragraphs of this complaint are true, and that the said Erie Railway Company and the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, another corporation organized and existing under the laws of this State, in or about the month of July, 1874, entered into a combination and agreement whereby, among other things, it was agreed that the rates for the transportation of live stock over and upon their said roads should be made uniform, and that each of said companies, after a certain time, should increase its said rates, and that the earnings of each of said companies should be divided and shared between them and others; and that afterward the fact of said agreement and combination, together with the fact that it provided for a division of such earnings, became known to the said defendant, Jewett.

X. And plaintiffs further allege and aver that said agreement was and is wholly illegal and against public policy and the interests and rights of the plaintiffs, and that said companies not only had no power, but were expressly prohibited by law, to make the same or to be interested in any such scheme; but that, notwithstanding the said illegality and wrong, the said Jewett, as a Director and as President of said Erie Railway Company, has, for a long time, to wit, ever since the month of July, 1874, been aiding and abetting the said combination, agreement, and scheme, and has been executing the same, and unless restrained and enjoined from further executing the same, will continue his said wrong and the wrong of said company in that behalf. And the plaintiffs further allege and aver that in doing the aforesaid acts, said Jewett was guilty of gross misconduct in his said offices, respectively, and abused his trusts.

XI. And for a further, third, and separate cause of action the plaintiffs allege and aver, upon information and belief, that the several matters alleged in the first and third paragraphs of this complaint are true, and that certain of the officers of said Erie Railway Company and the officers of said New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of this State, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, another railroad corporation, each of said corporations being competing lines between the City of New-York and the City of Buffalo in this and other commercial and railroad centres in other States west of New-York City, on or about the month of August, 1874, entered into an agreement and combination among themselves and for their said companies, especially that said officers of the Erie Railway Company then entered into an agreement and combination with said officers of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for themselves and their said companies to fix the price for carrying freight and passengers through, and to and from certain points in this State, to wit: To and from the City of New-York, and so to fix the price which each company should charge for carrying freight and passengers that, so far as they compete with each other, such rates and prices should be uniform, and should be divided.

XII. And plaintiffs further allege and aver, upon information and belief, that said Erie Railway Company, and each of said other railroad companies, thereafter and in the said month of August, appointed and duly authorized agents respectively to meet, consult, advise, and execute said agreement and combination, and thereafter said agents, with the knowledge and approbation of the said Erie Railway Company, met and agreed to, and did prescribe, and fix, the price for carrying freight and passengers through and to and from certain points within this State, to wit, through this State, and from the City of New-York to the City of Buffalo, in this State, and points westward of Buffalo, and then did advise said companies, and especially said Erie Railway Company, of such prices, so fixed; and thereafter said companies, and especially said Erie Railway Company and said New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, did adopt the recommendation of said agents and officers, and their advice; and so the officers of said Erie Railway Company, and the officers of said New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and said companies themselves, in August aforesaid, did enter into an agreement, each with the agents of the other, and with themselves, to fix the price for carrying freight and passengers through, and to, and from said points within this State.

XIII. And plaintiffs further allege and aver upon information and belief that said agreement, combination, and scheme, and each and every part thereof, was and is illegal and void; and that said Erie Railway Company not only had no power to make the same, but was expressly prohibited in that regard, and that such agreement was greatly to the injury of the plaintiffs and against public policy.

XIV. And plaintiffs further allege and aver upon information and belief that each and every one of said facts at the time were known to the defendant Jewett, and that he aided in, abetted, negotiated, counseled, and advised the making and perfecting, and was one of the officers of said Erie Railway Company who made said agreement, combination, and scheme; and ever since the perfection thereof has been, and now is, aiding, abetting, counseling, and advising the execution thereof, and that said agents are now maintaining an office in the City of New-York for the purpose of executing said agreement, and said Jewett counsels, advises, and permits them to draw from the Erie Railway Company a large salary, to wit: $10,000 per year, which payment, the plaintiffs also allege and aver, is an unlawful alienation, appropriation and waste of the property of said Erie Railway Company.

XV. And plaintiffs further allege and aver, that upon information and belief, that, in doing the acts and things aforesaid, the said Jewett permitted and suffered waste of the property of said Erie Railway Company, was and is guilty of gross misconduct in said offices respectively, and has abused his trusts of his said offices, and now threatens and intends to continue his said misconduct, waste, and abuse of his trusts, and unless restrained in that behalf will execute the same.

Wherefore the plaintiffs pray that said contract and all proceedings of the defendants thereunder may be declared illegal, unconscionable, fraudulent, and void; that the said contract and notes may be canceled, and that the defendant Jewett shall account for his official conduct, and for the moneys received by, and the waste committed and permitted by him under said contract or notes, and that he shall be adjudged to return said notes and moneys to the said Erie Railway Company, and that the plaintiffs may recover judgment against said Jewett for the use of said Erie Railway Company for the amount of property of said company so wasted and squandered by and under him and his management as Director and President of said company; and that said Jewett shall be adjudged to be guilty of gross misconduct in said offices, and to have wasted the property of said company, and unjustly to have acquired the said contract with himself and said notes or acceptances, and the money of said company paid to or received by him thereunder as aforesaid; in, that he did the acts aforesaid, and that for his said gross misconduct, waste, unjust acquisition of its property, and abuse of his trusts, he may be suspended and removed from the office of Director and from the office of President of said company, and that plaintiffs may have judgment against said Jewett, and for their costs of this action, and for such other and further relief as may be equitable and just.

And plaintiffs further pray that the defendants, and each of them, with all their agents, bankers, brokers, and servants, may be restrained and enjoined from further executing said contract, and that each and every one of them, that is to say, that the said Jewett, may be restrained from receiving or collecting, or attempting to receive or collect, any further sum or sums of money under said contract with him, and notes, and from making any use of said notes by way of sale, hypothecation, pledge, deposit, discount, or otherwise, and that said company may be restrained from paying, or causing or permitting any further sum to be paid under said contract, or either of them, or on said notes or either of them, and that said company may be restrained and enjoined from executing either of said contracts with said other companies, and that said Jewett may be suspended from each of said offices, and may be restrained and enjoined from executing or attempting to execute or discharge the duties of Director or President of said company, with such further or other relief in that behalf as may be just. And plaintiffs further pray that in the mean time and until the court may adjudge between the parties a Receiver may be appointed, with power to take, receive, and, under the order of the court, to hold the said notes, and for such other and further relief in that behalf as may be just.

A meeting of the Erie Directors was held yesterday at the Grand Opera House. Mr. Grey, who recently visited London to endeavor to negotiate a loan for the company, presented a report in regard to his mission. The particulars of the report were kept secret, President Jewett stating that it would take him several days to consider it.

THE RING CIVIL SUITS.

MOTION FOR A SUBSTITUTION OF PLAINTIFFS.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Donohue, Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham made a motion in the suit instituted in the name of the Board of Supervisors against George S. Miller, to have the Mayor, &c., substituted as plaintiffs instead of the Supervisors. The suit is one of the numerous civil proceedings instituted against members of the old "Ring" to recover an aggregate sum of about $11,000,000, claimed to have been unlawfully obtained from the City Treasury. The claim against Miller, who was the "Ring" carpenter, is for $1,131,804 71. In support of the motion it was claimed by Mr. Peckham that the consolidation act of 1874 made it proper that the substitution should be made, all county claims having thereby been merged in the City. Mr. Root, who appeared in opposition to the motion, took the opposite ground, and Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision thereon.

THE "TIMES" UP-TOWN BRANCH OFFICE.

In order to contribute to the convenience of advertising and subscribing patrons of THE TIMES, a branch office of this journal will be opened to-morrow, for the receipt of advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, and for edition deliveries to up-town newsmen. The office is established at No. 1,257 Broadway. This locality, which promises to soon become a smaller Printing House square, is admirably situated for this purpose. As most of the readers of THE TIMES will remember Broadway and Sixth avenue intersect each other at Thirty-second street. The office is situated on Broadway, two doors above Thirty-first street. The cars of the Sixth avenue route, therefore, run within a minute's walk of the office, and the cars of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Company, and of the Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Company pass the door, while other public conveyances pass within easily accessible distances. The office itself is quite handsome, and very convenient. The window room is ample and pleasant, the walls are tastefully frescoed, and the black walnut counters and desks for the convenience of those having any writing to do are abundant, and fully equipped with writing materials. In the rear is a pleasant room for the accommodation of the attachés of the TIMES. At the new office any business connected with the paper may be transacted. Papers will be for sale every morning in any quantities desired, and advertisements and subscriptions will be received at all hours at precisely the same rates as at the chief office in Park row. Besides being open on week days, the office will also be open Sunday evenings.

BURGLARS DISPOSED OF.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Frederick Keiser, charged with burglary in the first degree, in having broken into the premises of Josephine Weisenberg, No. 1,110 Second avenue, on the 24th of November, and stolen therefrom a sum of money, was placed at the bar. Edward Nugent and Francis O'Rourke, indicted for breaking into the store of Louis Norman, No. 557 First avenue, on the 27th of November, and stealing therefrom property valued at $47, were also brought up. District Attorney Nolan accepted a plea of guilty of burglary in the second degree from Keiser, and of burglary in the third degree from Nugent and O'Rourke. Recorder Hackett thereupon sentenced Keiser to State Prison for ten years, and Nugent and O'Rourke for five years each.

POLICE COURT "SKINNERS."

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Mrs. Louisa Bechlein, a poor woman, residing at No. 536 West Forty-seventh street, appeared as complainant in a case of assault and battery. She alleges that on Saturday last, while picking up coal on the dock at the foot of Forty-seventh street, North River, she was pushed and kicked by Henry Miller, an elderly man, who was in charge of the dock at the time. The examination showed that the assault was a trivial one, and partially justifiable. The defendant was released on giving bail to keep the peace. The only interesting feature of the case was developed quite accidentally. The complainant, who is a German woman, in response to a question put her by Justice Otterbourg, said that she had no lawyer, although she had paid one $5 for attending to her case. Further interrogation revealed the fact that Mrs. Bechlein had paid Charles Augustus Saltzmann, who represented himself as a clerk of Mr. Sewell Parker, a lawyer practicing in the court, $5 in payment for the procurement of a warrant for the arrest of Miller, Saltzmann representing that this fee was a necessary one. Justice Otterbourg immediately dispatched one of the court officers for Saltzmann. He was soon found, and asked to explain. He acknowledged that he had taken the $5 from the complainant, but asserted that the money was given to Mr. Parker, who had procured the warrant. Mr. Parker, who was in court, admitted that this was true, but said that the $5 was paid as a part of the fee demanded by him, and that in default of its full payment his connection with the case ceased after the issue of the warrant. The Justice then announced that the impression prevailed that it was impossible to procure a warrant at this court without feeing a lawyer therefor. He wished it understood that in the future no counsel would be permitted to prosecute a case before him unless by special permission from the Bench, or by request of the District Attorney. Saltzmann is a disgraced policeman, and was four weeks in prison a short time ago, in default of bail, on a charge of personating a Marshal. He finally succeeded in procuring sureties, and Justice Smith has not yet disposed of the case.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Among the leading dry-goods stores none this year present more special opportunities of purchasing, not only novelties but standard lines of goods, than that of Messrs. Arnold & Constable, on Broadway, at the corner of Nineteenth street. Holding, as they always do, a heavy stock of all staple goods, they have made large importations of specialties to meet their usual Christmas demand. Their lace department is especially rich this season, and includes an attractive novelty in the shape of silk guipure net for evening overdresses, aprons, &c., which are both elegant and tasteful, and cost $5 50 a yard; also, beaded black Spanish and guipure net for similar purposes, at from $8 to $25 and from $5 to $10 a yard respectively. Another novelty is Point de Bruges (which must not be confounded with the familiar Brussels point) lace for trimmings, at $15, $27 and $30 a yard. Some superb Brussels point flounces, ten inches deep and six feet long, are priced at $200 a yard. There is also a full line of general laces, including fichus, shawls, barbes, handkerchiefs, &c. On another counter is a unique collection of embroidered handkerchiefs, with scalloped borders; handkerchiefs of cambric, with colored silk insertion, and all-silk handkerchiefs, at all prices, ranging up to $50 each. In the silk department the selection is very choice. In addition to a splendid display of regular dress goods, black silks, and colored silks in every style and shade, Messrs. Arnold & Constable are this year offering some brocaded evening dresses, woven on the famous Jacquard looms, which are masterpieces of the weaver's art. The most exquisite little bouquets of bright flowers and green leaves are woven in alternate stripes of silk and satin—the whole in the piece—in a variety of shades. These dresses are superb in design, and have the additional merit of being "something quite new." The velvet department, besides being rich in all velvets for cloakings and trimmings, competes with the silk department in some dresses in a variety of colors. made of silk and satin embossed with velvet. The choice of India shawls is very great, including Amritsir shawls at from $125 to $500, Dacca shawls at from $30 to $100, striped Indian at from $20 to $200, and some magnificent Vale de Cashmere shawls at from $450 to $2,000. The morning, afternoon, and evening made-up costumes run as high as $600, $800, and $1,000. Messrs. Arnold & Constable's stock of furs is of the highest class, and includes every article in seal-skin, Russian sable, otter, mink, and all other furs. A very valuable novelty will be found in the umbrella department in the shape of a spring cap for confining the rods when the umbrella is closed. This, among the other articles alluded to, would make an excellent holiday gift.

OBITUARY.

STEPHEN J. COLAHAN.

Hon. Stephen J. Colahan, Assemblyman-elect from the Seventh Assembly District of Kings County, died yesterday morning, at his residence in Fourth street, Williamsburg. Mr. Colahan was Chief Clerk of the Brooklyn City Court, and on Tuesday last assisted in calling the panel of 1,000 jurors summoned in the Tilton-Beecher case. After remaining in court for a short time, he became so unwell that he had to take a carriage and ride home. His illness increasing on Wednesday, some of the ablest physicians of New-York and Brooklyn were summoned to attend him. Medical aid proved unavailing. He became rapidly worse, and died of diabetes at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Colahan was born in New-York in 1841. He was educated at the New-York University, and graduated from the Law Department in 1862. In 1864 he held an official position in Washington, and in 1867 he was elected member of the State Constitutional Convention, and was the youngest member of that body. In 1872 Mr. Colahan was defeated for Congress by a small majority in the Fourth Congressional District, his opponent being Gen. Crooke. A year ago Mr. Colahan was elected member of Assembly by the Democrats of the Seventh Assembly District, and last November was re-elected by the same party. Judge Neilson yesterday adjourned the City Court until Monday, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in doing so passed a high eulogy on the life and services of the late Chief Clerk. A meeting of the Brooklyn Bar will be held this morning to take action in reference to Mr. Colahan's death. Deceased leaves a wife and two children.

JOHANN C. KONDRUP.

Mr. Johann C. Kondrup, Danish Vice Consul at Washington, died yesterday morning, at his residence on Capitol Hill. He was a native of Denmark, but had lived in Washington for over fifteen years, during all of which time he was connected with the United States Coast Survey as an engineer, and has been for the last ten years officially connected with his own Government. He was highly esteemed in diplomatic circles and in general society here, and was respected by all who knew him. He held high positions in the Masonic order. His death was not unexpected, as he had been in ill health for a considerable time, and had been confined to his bed two or three months.

THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

The regular session of the Commissioners of Docks, held yesterday, was mainly confined to the reading and filing of unimportant communications, petitions and reports. The Engineer in Chief reported progress on the construction-work at the foot of Christopher street, the new pier No. 47 North River, and on the Canal street section, within which a new pier (No. 37) is also being erected and is rapidly approaching completion. At the Gansevoort street yard 31.4 cubic yards of béton blocks were manufactured, and the usual force of stone-cutters were employed throughout the week at the East Seventeenth street yard in dressing stone for the Christopher street section. The total quantity of cement used during the week was 236 barrels.

WEDDED MISERY ENDING IN SUICIDE.

Coroner Kessler was notified yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of Mrs. Katherina Richter, of No. 404 East Fifth street, whose death, it was supposed, resulted from unnatural causes. Frederick Richter, husband of the deceased woman, is a cutler, doing business at the place mentioned. The husband and wife have not lived happily together for many years, and on several previous occasions Mrs. Richter threatened to commit suicide. On Wednesday night she took a dose of Paris green and died from its effects about 2 o'clock this morning. Her husband said that he saw her take the poison, but did not know what it was. An inquest was held, and the jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. William C. Kingsley, Gen. H. W. Slocum, and J. S. T. Stranahan called upon Mayor Vance yesterday in relation to the appointment of eight Directors to represent this City in the Brooklyn Bridge Company, the number being provided for by law. When the gentlemen had explained the object of their visit Mayor Vance said that he had not made up his mind on the subject, and he desired to examine it further. He thought the matter should come through the Common Council, which might be called upon to authorize appropriations to carry on the work, but he was not disposed to take any part in the appointment of Directors until the Common Council took some action on the question of making appropriations. The deputation then left.

ALLEGED LARCENY BY LIQUOR-DEALERS

Alexander and Solomon Weitzfelder, who keep a saloon at No. 346 Sixth avenue, were charged before Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, with stealing $150. The complainant was Randolph Webb, of Williamstown, N. J., who stated that he entered the saloon No. 346 Sixth avenue and left $150 by mistake on the counter. He then went outside the door but returned almost immediately, but his money was gone. The accused denied the charge and said that Webb was very drunk when he entered their place. The Justice allowed them to go on parole to appear when called on.

A NEW DEVICE BY THIEVES.

Henry Gibson, of No. 135 Desbrosses street, was yesterday held to answer by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with robbing James Gilbert, of No. 89 Bleecker street, of $54. Mr. Gilbert keeps a liquor store at the above number, and about 1 o'clock A. M. yesterday several stones were fired through his window. He rushed out to catch the parties, and four men ran in through the rear door and snatched up the money-drawer before he could prevent them. With the exception of Gibson they all escaped.

SHARP PRACTICE.

Libbie Diament, of No. 58 Mulberry street, charged her husband, Moses Diament, before Justice Wandell, at Essex Market Police Court, with abandonment. Moses has victimized several Hebrew societies of this City out of money, which he said he sent to his wife in Russia. He passed himself off as a Jewish rabbi. He was about getting a ticket for Russia, when his wife applied for aid to the very same societies that were about giving him a free ticket to Russia. Diament was put under bonds to pay his wife $4 per week. She charges that he was just preparing to abandon her, and that he has no wife in Russia.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The light-weight champion belt of America was presented to Edwards yesterday afternoon.

The dialect humorist, W. S. Andrews, will lecture this evening at Association Hall on "Our Humorists."

The annual invitation hop of the "U. B. A." will take place at No. 125 Rivington street on Wednesday, the 30th inst.

An interesting lecture on the Di Cesnola collection was delivered by Mr. Goodyear, in the lecture room of Dr. Crosby's church, last evening.

The "Light Guard," Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, will hold a reception at Lexington Avenue Opera-house, on Friday, the 18th inst.

Prof. R. A. Gunn, M. D., will deliver a lecture, entitled "The Education of the Sexes," before the Liberal Club, at Plimpton Hall, this evening.

Mr. Henry Varley, the English evangelist, will give a Bible reading at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association at 3:30 o'clock to-day.

Mr. Henry Bergh will lecture this evening before the boys in the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, on "Cruelty to Animals and the Consequences."

A lecture upon the biography and literature of Sir Walter Scott will be delivered by Rev. William M. Taylor, at the Broadway Tabernacle, next Monday evening.

James McMahon, aged thirty, of No. 117 West Forty-sixth street, while at work at Pier No. 43 North River, yesterday, had one of his fingers cut off by some machinery.

A fair in aid of the French Orphan Asylum will be held by the pupils of Mlle. Tardivel's institute, No. 25 West Forty-sixth street, on Thursday and Friday, the 17th and 18th instant.

George W. Story, who is charged with stealing horses from residents of Tarrytown and Springfield, Long Island, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, and remanded for examination.

David Wynne was held for examination by Justice Wandell, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a watch worth $59 from the pocket of Michael J. Kirwin, of No. 82 Hester street.

The Supervisors of Election and the Deputy United States Marshals of the Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Assembly Districts will be paid off this evening at 6:30, at the United States Marshal's Office.

Dr. Robert A. Gunn, Professor of Surgery in the New-York Free Medical College for Women, will deliver a lecture on "The Education of the Sexes," before the New-York Liberal Club, Plympton Hall, to-morrow evening.

The Committee on By-laws of the Cotton Exchange will hold a meeting in the managers' room next Thursday to discuss the feasibility of amendments to the section referring to the delivery of cotton upon contract.

An unfortunate girl named Bessie Hamilton, aged twenty-five years, died suddenly yesterday, in the house of ill-repute, No. 131 East Thirteenth street. As it is supposed she committed suicide Coroner Kessler will hold an inquest to-day.

Suits have been instituted by the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents against several proprietors of music halls who have not taken out licenses. The first warrant was yesterday served upon William Winckel, of Turn Halle, in East Fourth street.

Benjamin Bell, a youth employed by James Collins, of No. 510 West Twenty-eighth street, as errand-boy, was yesterday committed, in default of $2,000 bail, by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stealing $43 from his employer. The boy confessed his guilt to the Judge.

Mr. William Havemeyer, the youngest son of the late Mayor, is lying dangerously ill of pneumonia, at his residence in West Fourteenth street. Grief at his father's death and the fatigue incident to a rapid trip from New-Orleans to attend the funeral, brought on the malady.

The following bonds have been placed on the regular list of the Stock Exchange by order of the Governing Committee: Central Railroad of New-Jersey first consolidated bonds, the Central Pacific first mortgage gold bonds, (San Joaquin Branch,) and the California and Oregon first mortgage guaranteed bonds.

Gonzalo Sardo, who was yesterday tried in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, pleaded guilty to having manufactured cigars without having given the bond required under the United States Internal Revenue law. He was remanded for sentence, and the court was then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

At a late hour on Wednesday night, a fight occurred at the corner of Chatham and Oliver streets between Juan Almanyo, of No. 112 Mulberry street, and John Perry, of No. 17 Mott street, during which Perry drew a knife and stabbed Almanyo three times in the head and body, inflicting serious injuries. Perry then escaped and is still at large.

Louis J. Manolt, the keeper of a stable at No. 143 East Twenty-fourth street, was yesterday held by Justice Otterbourg to answer a charge of atrocious assault, committed upon Cornelius Van Winkle, a veterinary surgeon residing at the Compton House. Van Winkle's face is badly disfigured, and he claims that the sight of one eye has been entirely destroyed.

In the matter of the will of J. J. O'Brien, which is contested by Mr. Clifford A. H. Bartlett, appointed special guardian of the two minor children who were disinherited; James O'Brien, the executor of the will, and his wife, Eliza O'Brien, the legatee, were examined before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. The case was then adjourned until Wednesday next.

Thomas L. Maxwell, of Paterson, N. J., who was arrested on a charge of having obtained goods from Mr. John McConnell, of No. 51 Broad street, under false pretenses, was taken before Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday. Owing to the absence of important witnesses, the prisoner was remanded to the custody of the Police until to-day, when an examination will be held.

Nearly all the members of the Board of Aldermen have signed a petition requesting Mayor Vance to appoint Gen. Pinckney, the Clerk of their board, as Commissioner of Docks. They base their application on the ground that the General has been able, faithful, and courteous in the discharge of his duties. Mayor Vance has the matter under consideration.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, counsel for John J. McCarty, indicted for the murder of William Benson, moved for the release of the prisoner on bail. In view of the fact that McCarthy's crime did not exceed manslaughter at furthest, Assistant District Attorney Nolan did not oppose the application, and the prisoner was released on $2,500 bail, which was furnished by Jeremiah Murphy, of No. 27 Oliver street.

At the annual meeting and election of the German Hospital Association, Messrs. John Reitz, F. A. Traudt, and Joseph Brotherly were re-elected as members of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and Chr. Sauerwein, Isidor Lehmann, and Julius Brose, were elected new members of the board. The members holding over are Chr. Miller, Elias Berla, J. Beisinger, John Gunther, Fred. Herbott, and Albert Brandt.

Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White, of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Buffalo, N. Y., having accepted the call of the congregation of the Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church in this City, will be installed on Sunday evening next. Rev. Dr. Crosby will preach the sermon, his alternate being Rev. Dr. Vincent; the charge to the people will be given by Rev. Dr. Alexander McLean, his alternate being Rev. Dr. Spalding, and Rev. M. H. Hutton will charge the Pastor, his alternate being Rev. Dr. Murray.

The Academy of Medicine has abandoned for the present the idea of purchasing three lots and erecting a large fire-proof building for the use of the medical profession. The plan now is to buy a four-story building, in a central location, for about $40,000, and to fit it up in a suitable manner. The whole first floor is to be for the meeting hall, the second for the library, and the others for the lecture and committee-rooms. A committee, of which Dr. Anderson is Chairman, has been appointed to ascertain whether a suitable building can be found, and it has received several offers, which will be submitted to the Academy at its next meeting.

BROOKLYN.

The annual reports of Plymouth Church will be presented this evening at the annual meeting.

There were 182 deaths in Brooklyn during the past week. Of these twenty-five were the result of diphtheria.

Controller Schroeder paid to the Treasurer of the Bridge Company yesterday $40,000, that amount being the tenth and last installment of the old appropriation of $300,000.

A failure to comply with the city ordinance requiring a removal, by the owners, of all smooth-faced vault covers during the Winter months, will be visited with a penalty of $50.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, it was resolved that after Jan. 1, 1876, all slaughter-houses would have to be removed outside of the city limits, except those situated on the water front.

Mr. P. Keady, counsel for Rudolph Kessler, who is charged with stealing from the Controller's office two $1,000 bonds in September last, has been notified that his client will be required to plead to the indictment this morning.

In the Supreme Court, next Monday, a motion for a mandamus will be made to compel the State Controller to pay to the Treasurer of Kings County $36,000 collected from unpaid taxes, and retained by the State Controller as an offset for a deficiency in the State tax for 1873.

In the case of Thomas Coyne, who was shot and killed in his own bar-room at No. 5 Hamilton avenue, on Sunday last, the Coroner's Jury yesterday rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death "from a pistol-shot wound at the hands of John Dougherty." Dougherty was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

The trial of Klennen, the defaulting Treasurer of the Hoboken Savings Bank, will probably commence on Monday next.

Six of the 100 women who recently struck work at the New-Brunswick rubber works because of a reduction of wages, have resumed their places at the reduced rates.

The stab wounds inflicted by a 'longshoreman upon David Stemple, at the coal docks in Hoboken recently, have become so serious that Dr. Chabert has advised his removal to St. Mary's Hospital.

William C. Harp, the well-known lumber dealer of Hoboken, was thrown from his carriage yesterday and severely injured. His horse ran away, and dashing the carriage against a wagon, broke it into fragments.

The officers of the Jersey City Insurance Company and of the Providence Savings Bank of Jersey City and the members of Zion M. E. Church, in Jersey City, have adopted suitable resolutions concerning the death of Hon. Dudley S. Gregory.

The city authorities of Bayonne, some time ago had the city all laid out in streets, and an assessment map drawn at an expense of $25,000. The City Council two weeks ago passed a number of resolutions providing for a change in the grades of the streets. Mayor Meigs, at the last meeting of the Council, vetoed them, on the ground that it would involve a change in the expensive map, and the Council sustained the veto, except in two or three instances in which the property-owners had entered into bonds to indemnify the city against loss resulting from the desired change.

A HUNGRY OFFICER'S MANIA.

CONCLUSIVE REASONS WHY THE PEOPLE SHOULD FEED THE POLICE WELL.

Officer John H. Allcot, detailed for clerical duty at the detective office, was arraigned before President Matsell, yesterday, on two charges, one of intoxication and the other for making an unwarranted arrest. The charge of intoxication was preferred by Inspector Speight, who testified that on the night of the 26th ult., Allcot brought before him, while he was in charge of the Central Office, one James Cuthbert, a farmer, from Argyle, Washington County, N. Y., whom he had arrested on suspicion of being a fugitive from justice. The Inspector investigated the case, and becoming convinced that the officer had made a mistake, discharged the prisoner. The Inspector then noticed that Allcot was under the influence of liquor. A short time afterward Cuthbert returned and informed Inspector Speight that the officer was following him about threatening to rearrest him. Meantime Allcot had arrested Robert Barkley, a friend of Cuthbert, and had him locked up on a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct, without taking him before the Inspector. When Inspector Speight learned of the arrest of Barclay, he went toward the Detective Office, and meeting Allcot in the hall, asked for an explanation of his conduct, and finding that the officer was grossly intoxicated, informed him that he would make a complaint against him. Detectives Golden and Niven both testified that Allcot was intoxicated, as did also Cuthbert and Barkley, who had been arrested by him. Barkley said that he was arrested and locked up all night without the slightest cause. The officer, in his defense, stated that he had been on duty all day at the Detective Office and had not eaten anything. He drank a glass of liquor on an empty stomach, and it affected him as testified to by the witnesses for the prosecution. The case was referred to the board.

ANCIENT ORIENTAL MONARCHIES.

Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby delivered the second lecture of the course last night for the benefit of the Gustavus Adolphus Swedish Lutheran Church, East Twenty-second street, near Third avenue, on "Ancient Oriental Monarchies." The lecturer, who illustrated his subject by means of a map outlined on a black-board, showed the geographical positions of the old Babylonish, Assyrian, and Persian Empires, about which so little had been known except from the allusions to them in the Scriptures and the writings of certain Greek writers. The explorations of recent years, however, in the Valley of the Euphrates brought to light the hidden records of those mighty empires, allowing the archæologists of the present day to read in the peculiar characters of 2,000 years ago the history of the Kings, their wars and enterprises and grade of civilization, as easily as those of the Greek and Roman Empires, with which all students were so familiar. After describing the extraordinary fertility of the valley of the Euphrates—the original Garden of Eden—the lecturer dwelt on the founding of the first great Empire, the Babylonish or Chaldean Empire, which was subsequently succeeded by the victorious Assyrian dynasty, only to be in turn wiped out of existence by the mighty Persian Empire, and graphically described the ruined cities, and explained the discoveries of recent years. He showed that the records of the monarchs of the old empires as read at the present day from the slabs of clay and stone which had lain hidden for centuries, corroborated, in almost every particular, the accounts given in Holy Writ, and concluded with an interesting description of the characters in the languages of the ancient empires, and the nature of their religious belief as shown in their writings.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Commodore O. F. Stanton, United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

State Senator J. H. Selkreg, of Ithaca, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

John T. Ford, of Baltimore, is at the Coleman House.

Congressman E. D. Standiford, of Kentucky, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Capt. Haines, of the steam-ship Abyssinia, is at the New-York Hotel.

Chevalier Alphonse De Stuers, Chargé d'Affaires of the Netherlands at Washington, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Congressman R. M. Knapp, of Illinois, and Richard Smith, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Prof. C. S. Peirce, of the United States Coast Survey; Gen. H. H. Baxter and Frederick Billings, of Vermont, are at the Brevoort House.

Congressman-elect C. C. B. Walker and State Senator George B. Bradley, of Corning, N. Y.; State Senator H. C. Connelly, of Kingston, N. Y., and Hon. Jeremiah McGuire, of Elmira, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE FREE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The girls attending the Free Training School, No. 47 East Tenth street, were last evening treated to a special entertainment by the members of the Society of Sowers and Reapers. The programme consisted of a duet on the piano by the Misses Gardener and Burr, the farce entitled "My Turn Next," song by Mr. Eddy; reading, "Tit for Tat," by Miss Grace Nelson; song, "The Sailor's Story," Miss A. R. Bulkley; recitation, Mr. Eddy; song, Miss Nelson; piano solo, Miss Bassia. The cooking classes instituted at this school last Spring are becoming very popular, not only among the girls, who are taught the art of cooking, free of all charge, but also among lady housekeepers, for whose special edification a separate class has been established. The days of tuition in this most important branch of female usefulness are Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays of each week. The average attendance of pupils at the lessons is usually about from twenty-five to thirty.

THE CURLING CLUBS.

The several curling clubs of this City are preparing for the coming season, and they expect to have a lively time on the ice this Winter. The New-York Curling Club has elected the following gentlemen as "skips:" J. Adie, David Reid, George Grieve, and Alexander Pyle. The following gentlemen have been chosen "skips" by the St. Andrew's Curling Club: Messrs. A. Dalrymple, Major Ferguson, Joseph Henderson, and James Kellock. The silver prize medals given by the Grand National Curling Club have been completed by Mr. Wilson. On one side is the motto, "We're brithers a'," and the name of the competing club, while on the other side is a cross formed of two brooms, with a curling-stone beneath, and the words "Grand National Curling Club of America," the whole surrounded by a wreath of thistles.

THE METUCHEN MURDER.

A warm dispute is going on between Officer Joseph Schuster, of the Newark Police force, and the hands employed on the train on which Sullivan, the Metuchen murderer, was captured, on the one hand, and Detective Campbell, of Rahway, on the other, as to who is entitled to the reward offered for Sullivan's arrest. There is no doubt that Campbell was aboard of the same train with Sullivan. He claims to have been following him, but the fact that, while Sullivan got aboard at Jersey City, Campbell paid his fare to Rahway, where he resides, is cited as evidence that he did not know that he was as close as he was to the alleged murderer. He bases his claim to the reward upon the statement of Sullivan himself, who says it was Campbell who first captured him; but the worth of Sullivan's statement is much impaired by the fact that he has already been in State Prison for felony, and that Campbell is, as it is stated, his "chum." The train hands say that they had "spotted" the prisoner, and O'Donnell, the conductor of the train, states that he twice asked Campbell to arrest the prisoner, but he neglected to comply. Officer Schuster states that, upon the arrival of the train at the Market Street Depot, in Newark, the train hands called him in; that he took the man from the train, and that after he had manacled him securely and taken him off, Campbell stepped up and claimed him. This statement is corroborated by a number of persons; but Campbell somehow secured the credit of the arrest upon the Police records at head-quarters in Newark. Nathan Robbins, one of the gentlemen who offered a reward of $200 for Sullivan's arrest, is said to have been asked by Campbell on Wednesday for $100, upon account of the reward, but Mr. Robbins refused to give him any share of the money, and is said to have declared his intention of dividing the money between Schuster and the train crew. It seems likely that the matter will not be settled except through the medium of a lawsuit.

AN ALLEGED ILLEGAL DIVORCE.

In March, 1874, on the report of a referee, a decree of divorce was entered in favor of George E. Shiels, against his wife Albertine Adele Shiels. Until now that divorce remained in force, and plaintiff, it is claimed by his counsel, acting thereon, has again contracted matrimony with another woman. The divorced wife now makes an application, which was heard before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to have the decree of divorce opened, and to be allowed to come in and defend the suit. The motion is made on the ground that the wife had never been served with the summons and complaint upon which the suit was prosecuted and the decree of divorce awarded. The claim of the wife is resisted on behalf of the husband, and on his behalf it is asserted that there was a legal service of process, and that it is incumbent on the wife to prove the contrary to the entire satisfaction of the Court. Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

BURGLARY OF CIGARS.

On the 7th of December the cigar store of Charles Solomon, No. 403 East Houston street, was broken open and rifled of 18,500 cigars, worth $900. Detective O'Connor traced 11,000 of the cigars to the rooms of Betty Schwartz, No. 88 Sheriff street, and 2,000 of them to the restaurant of Francis Bressing, No. 127 Bleecker street. Both parties were arrested and held for examination by Justice Wandell, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

Gentlemen's Hats and Ladies' Fancy Furs for Holiday gifts are obtainable at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—George M. Smith and wife, W. H. Beach and wife, Miss M. C. Kollock, Miss M. A. Norton, Miss S. Brinton, L. C. Lennon, George Sweatt, W. W. Candee, L. S. Holbrook, E. Kimberly and wife, L. O. Bellows, Mrs. T. M. Fleetwood and infant, Mrs. T. A. Kenny and child, Miss F. Clark, Miss Agnes Payne, F. L. Bortells, Joseph N. Brinton, Mrs. A. C. Brinton, Mrs. W. A. Poor, Miss S. Lovell, J. H. Hanson and two children, E. W. Van Voorhis, Charles N. Scott, John McAenerney, Richard Cleary, Miss M. Carthy, T. Sullivan, Samuel Eddy, A. Kempton, Martin Monahan, Lawrence Conlan, John Buckley, Miss Ellen Cregan, Alphonso Woodbury, John McVoy, John Kennech, M. Devine, Mrs. Josephine Hendricks, John J. Lancaster, Lemuel A. T. Johnson, Clarence Tebey, A. Sinclaire, Henry T. Smith, C. C. Jackson, Philip Riley.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—J. Casablanca, wife, and child, Francis F. Bernadon, D. Henry Knowlton, Nathan Samuels, Stephen Saechini, Miss Ysabel Arango De Peyrellade, Miss Euginia Guzman, Augustin Arnaiz, Francisco Campos, William Herber, Eugene Lemounier, Augusto Barbier, George Baze.

In steam-ship Alps, from Savanilla, &c.—W. Westmoreland, J. L. Pacheco, Mrs. Cespedes and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:15 | Sun sets.....4:33 | Moon sets..6:51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:31 | Gov.Island.10:20 | Hell Gate..11:42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........THURSDAY, Dec. 10.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; H. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Richmond, Reed, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, William P. Clyde & Co.; Helvetia, (Ger.,) Bareeds, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; State of Indiana, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow, Austin Baldwin & Co.; C. F. Funch, (Belg.,) Knudsen, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; P. Caland, (Dutch,) Daddes, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Keystone, Matthews, Belfast, Ire., V. H. Brown & Co.; Gauss, (Ger.,) Seengraffe, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Melbourne, (Br.,) Burns, Norfolk, Va., Boyd & Hincken; G. W. Roosevelt, Harriman, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Zerlina, (Br.,) Williams, Trinidad, Cuba, L. F. Brigham; Water Witch, Tawes, Baltimore, Hicks & Bell; Alice Starrett, (Br.,) Shaw, Cork or Falmouth for orders, C. W. Bertaux; San Carlos, Atherton, Portland, Me., Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. H. H. Fisk, Wixon, Key West and Pensacola, Benner & Pinckney; Walter F. Parker, Daniels, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Addie Doan, Nickerson, Havana, B. J. Wenberg.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Ecker, Laguayra Nov. 20, Porto Cabello 22d, Curacoa 25th, Jacmel 28th, Aux Cayes 30th, Port au Prince Dec. 2, and Nassau 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Alps, (Br.,) Drakeford, Savanilla Nov. 27, Santa Martha 28th, and Kingston Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Deaken, Havana Dec. 5, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston Dec. 7, with mdse and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Belgic, (Br.,) Metcalf, London Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Carondelet, McCreery, New-Orleans Dec. 3, and the Bar 4th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

United States school-ship St. Marys, ——, Boston, in tow of United States steam-ship Gettysburg.

Bark Fannie, (of Searsport,) Carver, Palermo Oct. 30, with fruit to Phelps Bros. & Co.—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 12; took the middle passage and had fine weather to the western edge of the Banks; thence westerly gales with heavy seas; split sails, stove hatch-house, &c.

Bark Reindeer, (of New Haven,) Wellington, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Had light northerly winds and calms; was 10 ds. north of lat. 30.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Lanfare, St. Pierre 14 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Dec. 1, lat. 25 52 lon. 68 43, spoke bark James G. Pendleton, from Calcutta for Boston.

Bark Kosmopoliet, (Dutch,) Mulder, Algoa Bay, C. C., 70 ds., with wool, &c., to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Nov. 1 in lon. 26; had variable weather; Nov. 1, on the equator, saw bark Pearl, steering S.

Bark Luisa Bruno, (Ital.,) Russo, Genoa 59 ds., with marble, &c., to J. B. Phillips & Sons. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 25.

Bark Rocket, Atkinson, Curacoa 21 ds., with coffee, &c., to Theo. Foulke. Had variable weather; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig L. Warren, (of Bucksport,) Leach, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to Johnston & Perry—vessel to J. E. Ward & Co. Crossed the equator Nov. 8, in lon. 39 30; had light variable winds up to Hatteras; from thence 6 ds., with strong N. and N. W. winds.

Brig Mary E. Rowland, Lawton, Old Harbor, Jamaica, 19 ds., with sugar and logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to John Swan. Had a succession of strong, northerly winds, Dec. 2d, lat. 30 34, lon. 76 35; signalled brig Mary Knowlton, from Port-au-Prince for New-York. Left in port bark Addie McAdam, ldg. for Boston: schr. C. C. Bearce, ldg. for the States.

Brig Lizzie Zittlosen, Dow, Montevideo 64 ds., with hides, skins, and hair to order—vessel to John Zittlosen. Crossed the equator Nov. 11, in lon. 38; had moderate weather.

Brig E. A. Barnard, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Wordinger, Tampico, Mex., 27 ds., with hides, &c., to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co. Had strong N. and N. E. winds most of the passage; was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Herman, (of Stockton,) Patterson, Grand Turk, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Carver & Barnes. Was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light northerly winds; left in port brig Sunrise, for the States next day and schr. H. Wilson, just arr.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Holsatia, for Hamburg; Duna, Minnesota, and England, for Liverpool; Anglia, for Glasgow; Crescent City, for Havana; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Isaac Bell and Richmond, for Norfolk, &c.; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; Fanita, for Philadelphia; ships Lord of the Isles, for Liverpool; Importer, for San Francisco; bark Condor, for London; brig Harry and Aubrey, for Barbados.

MARINE DISASTERS.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—Arr. at St. Thomas, Nov. 23, British schr. Sibyl, with cedar logs, Surnam, for Holmes' Hole. Leaky; lost rudder and spars, and was discharging. Also, arr. British brigantine Hunter, with molasses, Demerara, for New-York, damaged and leaking; was [illegible]. British schooner Humming Bird, with mahogany and other cargo, San Domingo, for Genoa; leaking, foremast sprung, lost sails. British bark Arabella, with sugar and rum, Demerara, for Liverpool; foremast carried oway and otherwise damaged.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Sld. for the United States, Aminta, Dido, and Alf.

Arr. out on the 9th inst., N. C. Kjerkegaard, Mediator, and Karl Johann.

Also arr. out, Ercola and Dan Draper.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 10.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Siberia, Capt. Harrison, from Boston Nov. 28, for Liverpool, arr. here at 9 o'clock last night.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 10.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship America, Capt. De Lemon, from New-York Nov. 29, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

MOVILLE, Dec. 10.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Utopia, Capt. Thompson, from New-York Nov. 29, for Glasgow, arr. to-day.

HOLIDAYS.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

Will keep their Store open in the Evenings during this month.

POTTERY AND GLASS.

The whole of the third floor of their building is devoted to the exhibition and sale of Pottery and Glassware, selected from the best manufacturers of England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Italy, Germany, Sweden, and Austria.

Articles of household use, Dinner, Dessert, Tea, Breakfast, and Lunch Sets in all grades, from printed stoneware and the finest decorated Porcelain.

Their collection of Artistic Pottery is far the largest in this country, and presents examples of modeling and painting of the best artists of to-day, and of some whose work has not before been offered here.

GORHAM
ELECTRO-PLATE
AT RETAIL BY
The Gorham Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
No. 1 Bond St., near Broadway,
AND BY
JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS,
No. 3 Maiden Lane.

CLOCKS, BRONZES,
Musical Boxes, &c.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
23 Maiden lane and 27 East 15th st.,
HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH AND VIENNA NOVELTIES, AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

DIAMONDS!
WATCHES, JEWELRY.
Solitaire Diamond Ear-rings,
RANGING IN WEIGHT FROM 1 TO 15 KARATS, AND AT PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

CHOICE DIAMONDS.
Solitaires
OF RARE QUALITY
AT DESIRABLE PRICES.
STARR & MARCUS,
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INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY.
$20
WILL BUY A FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND OF THE
Industrial Exhibition Co. of New-York
EVERY BOND
purchased on or before MONDAY, Jan. 4, will participate in the
Third Series Drawing,
TO BE HELD ON
January 4, 1875.
CAPITAL PREMIUM, $100,000.
The proceeds of the sales of these bonds will be used for the erection of a permanent exhibition palace, to be erected on the grounds of the company, situated on 98th to 102d st., from 3d to 4th av.
THESE BONDS
will make a splendid Christmas or New-Year's present, as there is no risk of any loss. Every bond will be redeemed with a
PREMIUM.
Address for circulars, full information, and bonds,
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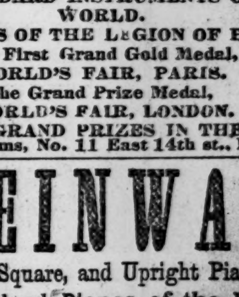

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STATUARY.
"The Tap on the Window."
A new group. Price, $15.
Inclose 10 cents for catalogue and prints to
JOHN ROGERS,
No. 212 5th av., up stairs,
New-York.

CHICKERING
PIANOS.
THE STANDARD INSTRUMENTS OF THE WORLD.
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
and First Grand Gold Medal,
WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS.
The Grand Prize Medal,
WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON.
AND 81 GRAND PRIZES IN THE U. S.
Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th st., N. Y.

STEINWAY.
Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos,
The Standard Pianos of the World.
FIRST OF THE GRAND GOLD MEDALS OF HONOR,
World's Fair, Paris, 1867, London, 1862.
Special attention is respectfully directed to the latest improvement in their Piano-fortes:
The New Patent Tone Sustaining Pedal.
This valuable and important invention greatly enlarges the capacity of the Piano-forte for the production of musical effects.
Warerooms—109 and 111 East 14th st., N. Y.

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS
$1.50 each by mail or express.
Don't go to bed without one.
PERRIGO, 35 Nassau St. N. Y.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the distribution of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and will be open for business on TO-MORROW MORNING.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Shares	Stock	Price
600	West. Union...s3.	82⅝
200	do	82⅝
700	do	82½
400	do	82½
1200	do	82⅜
100	do	82½
100	do...s3.	82⅝
25	do	82½
600	do	82¼
1000	do...s3.	82½
500	do	82⅝
100	do...s3.	82⅝
300	Erie	26⅝
300	do	26¼
100	do	26⅛
700	do	26
100	do...s3.	26
1700	do	26⅛
200	do...b3.	26¼
100	Pacific Mail	39⅜
1500	do	39¼
300	do	39⅛
1200	do	39
2200	do	39⅛
900	do	39¼
1800	do	39⅜
800	do...s3.	39⅛
900	do	39¼
100	do...s3.	39⅛
400	do	39¼
900	do	39⅜
100	Tol. & Wabash	30⅛
500	do...s3.	30⅛
300	do...s3.	30¼
200	do	30¼
700	do	30⅜
400	do...b3.	30½
100	Ohio & Miss	31⅝
400	do	31¼
200	do...s3.	31⅛
200	do	31¼
100	do...b3.	31⅜
500	do	31⅜
700	do	31½
1000	Lake Shore	80⅛
100	do...s3.	80⅛
900	do...s3.	80
200	do	80
500	do...b3.	80
900	do...s3.	80⅛
1400	do...b3.	80¼
100	do	80¼
100	Chic., B. & Q.	106½
500	North-western	46⅜
500	do...s3.	46¼
300	do	46¼
300	do	46⅜
1400	do...b3.	46½
100	do...c.	46½
900	do	46⅝
200	do...c.	46⅝
2100	do...c.	46¾
500	Union Pacific	35
600	do...s3.	35
300	do...b3.	35⅛
100	do...s5.	35⅛
100	do...s3.	35⅛
600	St. Paul	38⅝
100	do	38½
400	do...c.	38½
500	do	38⅝
100	N. Y. C. & Hud. b3.	102
30	do	102⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

Amount	Stock	Price
$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C. ...12.	119¾
2,350	U. S. 5-20 R., '62...12.	112½
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅝
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	115⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 new	118¼
6,000	do	118⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s Cur. b.c.	116⅜
$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	116¼
1,000	do...12.	116⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	119⅜
900	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	116
25,000	U. S. 5s 10-40, R....s3.	113
250,000	U. S. 5s, '81 R....b.c.	112⅜
1,000	U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	113¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Amount	Stock	Price
$1,000	Mo. 6s, L. bs.	97½
1,000	Bklyn 6s, W. L.	99
2,000	Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup.	57¼
1,000	La. & Mo. 1st.	90
1,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	109
5,000	do	109¼
1,000	C. B. & Q. 8s.	113
1,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st	108
2,000	N. J. C. 1st Con.	102
1,000	Am. D'k. Im. Co. 7s	103½
6,000	C. & N. W. Cons. Con. G. bs...c.	81⅛
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	108
2,000	Ia. Mid. 8s, 1st.	86
1,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	101¾
1,000	do	101⅝
2,000	H. & St. J. 8s, C.	88
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	98
1,000	North Mo. 1st.	86½
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	95¾
7,000	do	95⅝
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	92
1,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	77¾
1,000	West. Pac. bs.	88
5,000	O. & M. Cons.	96¼
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	69
1,000	T., P. & W. 1st, East. Div.	80¾
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st.	92½
2,000	Clev. & P. 4th.	97
10	Metropolitan B'k.	136
10	Merchants' B'k.	120
1600	W. U. Tel....b.c.	82¾
100	do	82¾
1200	do...s3.	82¾
200	do	82⅞
1000	do...b3.	82⅞
500	do...b3.	83
300	do	83
1900	do	83⅛
300	do	83
1100	do...s3.	82⅞
500	do	82⅞
100	do	83
500	do...b3.	83⅛
100	do	83
47	Amer. Ex....b.c.	65¼
100	do	65
50	do	65½
50	do	65¼
30	Mich. Cen....b.c.	82½
300	do	83
100	Pac. Mail....b.c.	39⅛
100	do	39⅜
100	do...c.	39¼
400	do	39⅛
100	do	39
2000	do	39
800	do	39⅛
400	do...b3.	39⅛
700	do	39¼
500	do	39⅜
500	do...s3.	39⅜
500	do	39½
700	do	39⅜
200	do	39⅜
200	do...b3.	39⅞
100	do	39⅞
500	do...b3.	40
2400	do	39⅞
800	do	39⅜
500	do...s3.	39⅞
600	do	39⅞
300	do	40
1000	do...b3.	40
400	do	39⅞
100	do	39¾
100	Harlem....b.c.	131
10	Ill. Central....b.c.	98
100	Erie....b.c.	26⅜
800	do...b3.	26½
100	do	26⅝
900	do	26⅞
900	do	26¾
800	do...b3.	26⅞
00	do	26⅞
300	do...b3.	27
500	do	27
100	do	27⅛
500	L. Sh. & M. S. b.c. s3.	80⅛
1700	do	80⅛
600	do	80¼
500	do...c.	80⅛
200	do...b3.	80⅜
800	do	80⅜
200	do	80¼
200	Un. Pac....b.c. s3.	35⅛
200	do	35¼
700	do...b3.	35⅜
200	do...b60.	35⅜
800	do	35¼
300	do...s3.	35⅛
300	C. & R. I....b.c.	101⅜
100	do...s3.	101⅞
100	do...s3.	101¾
800	C. & N. W....b.c.	46¾
700	do	46⅞
200	do...s3.	46¾
200	do...b3.	46¾
1000	do	46⅞
1000	do	46⅞
1200	do	46¾
200	do	46⅝
1200	do...s3.	46⅝
100	C. & N. W. Pf. b.c.	61¾
60	N. J. Central	106½
100	C., C., Cin. & Ind. b.c.c.	59
300	C., M. & St. P. b.c.	38⅝
300	do...s3.	38⅝
200	do	38⅝
400	do	38⅝
1100	do	38¾
300	C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c.	57½
20	Del., L. & West.	108½
100	do...b.c.c.	108⅝
43	do	108½
100	T., W. & W. b.c. s3.	30⅛
200	do	30½
100	do...b3.	30⅝
200	do...s3.	30½
1000	do	30½
500	do	30⅜
300	do...s3.	30⅜
300	do...b3.	30⅜
100	do	30⅝
100	C., B. & Q....b.c.	106½
40	Mor. & Es....b.c.	99½
100	O. & M....b.c. s3.	31⅛
200	do...b3.	31⅛
300	do	31⅛
200	do	31⅛
1800	do...s3.	31⅛
200	do	31½
100	At. & P. Pf....b.c.	16½
100	Oh. & Miss. Pf.	63¾
50	do...b.c.	64
100	C., C. & I. C. b.c.	97⅞
200	do	97¾
500	N. Y. C. & H. b.c. b3.	102
30	do	102⅛
100	Quick. Pref....b.c.	45
35	do	45
100	Spg. M. Coal. b.c.	48

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

Amount	Stock	Price
$1,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76.	102⅜
5,000	C. B. & Q. 8s.	113
700	West. Union...b3.	83
400	do	83
100	Pacific Mail	39⅝
100	do...b3.	39¾
10	N. Y. C. & H....c.	102⅛
100	Erie Railway	27⅛
200	do	27
200	do	26⅞
200	do...s3.	26¾
200	do	26⅞
100	do	27
100	Mich. Central.s3.	83
1900	Lake Shore	80⅛
100	Rock Island	101⅝
100	Union Pacific	35⅛
300	do...b3.	35¼
1300	do...s3.	35⅛
100	Fort Wayne	94¾
50	do	94¾
100	North-western.s3.	46⅝
100	do...b3.	46¾
300	do	46¾
300	St. Paul	38⅝
300	Tol. & Wab....s3.	30½
200	do	30½
200	do...c.	30½
500	Ohio & Miss...s3.	31½
200	do	31⅝
100	C. C. & I. C.	97⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

Amount	Stock	Price
$10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	116
$16,000	U. S. 10-40 C.	113¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Amount	Stock	Price
$1,000	Tenn. 6s, N. S.	57
12,000	Cen. P. 1st, San Joaq. Branch.	80⅜
10,000	do	80⅛
10,000	do	80⅜
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	69
1,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	91¾
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	108
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	73½
1,000	do	73½
30	D. & H. Canal b.c.	118
100	Mari. L. & M. b.c.	3⅝
40	At. & Pac. Tel. b.c.	18
9	Wells-F. Ex. b.c.	82½
100	U. States Ex. b.c.	64
200	W. U. Tel. b.c. s3.	83
200	do...b3.	83⅛
100	do	83⅛
1000	do	83
100	do...b3.	83
100	do	82⅞
100	Mich. Cen. b.c. s3.	82⅝
400	do	82½
100	do	82¾
50	Panama	115
100	do...b.c.	116
200	Un. Pacific..b.c.	35⅛
100	Chi. & N. W. b.c.	46¾
100	do	46⅝
100	do	46¾
100	C., C., C. & I. b.c. s60.	60½
160	Pacific Mail	39¾
200	do...b.c.	39⅝
400	do	39⅞
700	L. S. & M. So. b.c.	80⅜
100	do	80¼
200	Erie....b.c. b3.	27
15	do	27
200	do	27⅜
300	do...b3.	27⅛
100	do	27¼
500	do	27¼
100	do	27¼
300	do...s3.	27⅜
100	do...b3.	27¾
700	do	27⅜
200	do	27¼
400	do	27⅜
100	do...s3.	27¼
200	do...b3.	27⅜
400	do	27⅜
1200	do	27⅜
100	do	27½
400	do...b3.	27⅝
300	do...s3.	27½
100	do	27⅜
100	do...s3.	27⅜
10	Chic. & R. I. b.c.	102
600	C. M. & St. P. b.c. b3.	38¾
100	T., W. & W. b.c. b3.	30½
200	do	30½
10	Del., L. & West.	108⅝
700	Ohio & Miss. b.c.	31½
100	St. Louis, Kan. C. & N. Pref...b.c.	25½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Amount	Stock	Price
$2,000	Canada So. 1st, coupon on	64
10,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	92
1500	West. Union	83
100	do...s3.	83
500	do...b3.	83
500	Pacific Mail	39⅞
8400	do...b3.	40
500	do...b3.	40
200	do...s3.	40
200	do	40⅛
200	do...b3.	40⅛
1000	do	40
500	do	40⅛
800	Erie	27½
600	do...b3.	27½
100	do...s4.	27⅜
500	do	27⅜
3800	do	27⅜
2000	do	27½
800	do...b3.	27⅝
200	do	27⅝
1000	do...b10.	27⅝
100	do	27⅝
700	St. Paul....b3.	38¾
200	do	38¾
200	do	38⅝
100	do	38¾
20	St. Paul Pref.	57¾
50	Chic., Bur. & Q.	107
120	At. & Pac. Tel.	18
100	Mich. Central	82⅝
500	Union Pacific	35¼
200	do...b3.	35⅜
200	do	35¼
5000	Lake Shore	80⅜
1000	do...b3.	80⅛
2700	do	80¼
2000	do	80¼
700	do...b3.	80⅜
1300	do	80⅜
100	do	80½
100	do...b3.	80½
100	N. W. Pref....b3.	61⅝
600	North-western	46¾
500	do	46⅞
500	do...b60.	47
300	do...b3.	46⅞
300	do	46⅞
200	do...b60.	47
3000	do...b3.	47
1400	do	47⅛
300	do...b3.	47¼
300	Tol. & Wab....s30.	30¼
100	do	30½
800	do	30⅝
400	Ohio & Miss.	31½
500	do	31⅝
300	do...b3.	31⅝
100	At. & Pac. Pref.	16⅞

THURSDAY, Dec. 10—P. M.

The Stock market, on a rather moderate day's business, is materially firmer, under a steady demand, well distributed throughout the speculative list. The chief business was done in Pacific Mail and Erie, though Western Union also came in for a considerable share of it, at 82⅜@82⅞@83⅛@83, showing great strength, and Lake Shore surprised everybody with a sudden renewal of activity and a fractional advance. North-western was duller than usual, but advanced about 1 ₱ cent. from first to last, closing at 47¼. Wabash was in steady demand, and finally ⅝ ₱ cent. higher, and the same may be said of Ohios. We note an improvement in Panama on the declaration of the dividend. As to Mr. Sage's resignation, we understand that the step he has now taken was in contemplation some time before the recent unpleasantness in Pacific Mail. In regard to the general market, we have only to remark the appearance of strength which it has displayed, and the very firm feeling all round at the close.

Money was easy as usual at 3½@3 ₱ cent., with a few late loans at 2½. The borrowing demand for Pacific Mail is still continued, and seems even larger than yesterday. Other stocks are in comfortable supply, and some, such as Union Pacific and Erie, are rather redundant.

Gold opened a shade weaker at 110 13-16, but soon recovered to 111@111⅛. Most of the sales in the day were at these two latter quotations, though shortly before noon there was a transaction at the price first named. In the last hour there was a decided recovery to 111¼ and 111 5-16, on a brisk demand from the foreign bankers in connection with the greater firmness in sterling. At the official close, 111¼ was bid and 111 5-16 asked, but the latter price would have been paid afterward. The actual shipment of specie to-day amounted to $808,492 71, of which $750,000 was gold coin, and the remainder silver. The Sub-Treasury paid out in gold to-day $125,000 for interest and $451,600 for called bonds. On gold loans the rates were mostly "flat" to 2 ₱ cent. per annum for borrowing, though for "immediate delivery" as much as 3 ₱ cent. was at one time paid. At the close 1 ₱ cent. was charged for carrying. Clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank, $34,235,000. Gold balances, $1,562,290. Currency balances, $1,848,355. At the Sub-Treasury sale to-day the bids amounted to $1,815,000, at 110.25 to 110.92, and the half million was awarded at 110.84 to 110.92.

Sterling Exchange is materially firmer at $4 85@$4 85¼ for prime sixty-day bills, though sight cannot be called better than $4 90 last quoted. There is a scarcity of bills, and some increase in the inquiry. Nominal rates are unchanged, $4 85½ and $4 90½.

Latest London advices report consols ⅛ better, at 91¾ for money, while for the account the price is 92⅛. This is an indication of easier money in that market, where the rate in open market is privately reported to be only 5 ₱ cent. The Bank of England gained £365,000 in bullion on balance for the week ending to-day, or £144,000 more than previously reported, and the proportion of its reserve to liabilities is 44⅜ ₱ cent., against 37⅞ by the last preceding return. Money has therefore come into London from the country with some freedom. The bullion in the Bank of France has increased by 11,727,000 francs for the week. French rentes, 62 francs 65 centimes. Latest London quotations for American Securities are: 1865s, old, 106¼@106⅜; 1867s, 109⅛; 10-40s, 104¼@104⅜, and New Loan, 103@103⅛. Erie, 24¼@24½.

Government Bonds have been unusually active to-day, the investment demand running chiefly on the registered issues, though a good business is also reported in the coupons of various kinds. The foreign houses were free sellers of 1862s for German account, and we heard of a round lot of new Fives, registered, sold against purchases in London. Some of the Syndicate people find their supply of bonds running short, and are very glad to pick up whatever bonds they can get from their neighbors. We note considerable purchases of Five-twenties for wealthy Cubans who have held the 1862s ever since their original issue, and are now obliged to reinvest the money as the bonds are called in for payment.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
Western Union	83⅛	82⅜	82⅞	83
Pacific Mail	40⅛	39	40	40⅛
New-York Central	102	102	101⅞	102
Harlem	131	131	130¼	131
Erie	27¾	26	27⅝	27¾
Lake Shore	80⅝	80	80⅜	80½
Wabash	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	30¾
North-western	47¼	46¼	47⅛	47¼
North-western Pref.	61¾	61⅝	61⅝	62
Milwaukee & St. Paul	38¾	38⅜	38⅝	38¾
Mil. & St. Paul, Pref.	57½	57½	57¼	57¾
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅝	31⅛	31½	31⅝
Rock Island	101⅞	101¾	101¾	101⅞
Union Pacific	35⅜	35	35¼	35⅜
Illinois Central	98	98	97	98
Chi. B. & Quincy	107	106½	106¾	107
Chicago & Alton	..	..	102¼	103½
Chicago & Alton Pref.	..	..	106	109
Panama	116	115	116¼	117
C., C., C., & I.	60½	59	60½	63
Pittsburg	..	..	87⅞	88⅛
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾	94½	95
Michigan Central	83	82½	82½	82¾
Morris & Essex	99½	99⅛	99	99⅛
New-Jersey Central	106	106	106¼	106¾
Del., Lack. & West.	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝	108⅞
At. & Pac. Pref.	16⅞	16½	16⅞	17
Missouri Pacific	..	..	47	47½
Han. & St. Joseph	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26⅝
Iron Mountain	..	..	26	27
C., C. & Indiana Cen.	9⅞	9¾	9¾	10
Am. District Tel. Co.	..	..	..	40
At. & Pac. Tel Co.	18	18	18	18¾
Quicksilver	..	..	32½	33½
Quicksilver Pref.	45	43	44	45
Adams Express	..	..	114¼	115
Wells-Fargo Ex.	82½	82½	82	83½
American Express	65½	65	65¼	65½
United States Ex.	64	64	64	64½

Total sales, 149,000 Shares, including 33,400 Pacific Mail, 26,100 Erie, 23,300 Western Union, 22,900 Lake Shore, 9,300 North-western, 8,200 Wabash, 8,200 Ohios, 6,900 Union Pacific, and 6,100 St. Paul.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Sixes, 1881, r.	115⅞	116⅛	5-20s, 1867, r.	115⅞	116⅛
Sixes, 1881, c.	119¾	120	5-20s, 1867, c.	119⅜	119⅝
5-20s, 1862, r.	112⅝	112⅞	5-20s, 1868, r.	115¾	116
5-20s, 1862, c.	112⅝	112⅞	5-20s, 1868, c.	119⅜	119⅝
5-20s, 1864, r.	114¼	114¾	10-40s, r.	112⅞	113⅛
5-20s, 1864, c.	114½	114¾	10-40s, c.	113¾	114
5-20s, 1865, r.	116¼	116¾	Fives, 1881, r.	112⅜	112⅝
5-20s, 1865, c.	116⅜	116¾	Fives, 1881, c.	112⅜	112⅝
5-20s, '65, n., r.	115⅛	115⅜	Currency 6s.	116¼	116½
5-20s, '65, n., c.	118½	118⅝	Gold	111¼	111⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1874.

Gold receipts	$385,378 02
Gold payments	831,262 59
Gold balance	52,500,095 07
Currency receipts	746,264 43
Currency payments	768,267 72
Currency balance	46,743,317 49
Customs	347,000 00

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$73,270,080
Currency balances	3,886,968
Gold exchanges	11,945,720
Gold balances	980,056
National bank notes received to-day for redemption at Washington	460,000

At the meeting of the Directors of the Panama Railroad Company held this afternoon, Mr. Russell Sage resigned as President, and Mr. Trenor W. Park was chosen to fill the vacancy. Mr. Rufus Hatch also resigned as Director, and John R. Marshall was elected in his place. In the place of Mr. Sage, as director, Mr. John J. McCullough was chosen. The present direction now stands: John J. McCullough, George S. Scott, H. H. Baxter, John M. Burke, Frank Work, George J. Forrest, A. B. Stockwell, S. L. M. Barlow, B. P. Kissam, C. K. Garrison, Charles J. Osborn, T. W. Park, and John R. Marshall. A *Three ₱ cent.* dividend was declared. The transfer-books close on January 6 and reopen January 16.

The first mortgage six ₱ cent gold coupon bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, (San Joaquin Valley Branch,) dated Oct. 1, 1870, payable thirty years after date, Nos. 1 to 6,080, inclusive, amounting to $6,080,000, and the California and Oregon Railroad Company's first mortgage coupon twenty-year six ₱ cent. gold bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1868, numbered 1 to 6,000, inclusive, amounting to $6,000,000, with the full guaranty of the Central Pacific Railroad Company indorsed on each bond, have been admitted to places on the regular list at the Stock Exchange. Both of these issues were originally marketed exclusively in Germany, and some few of the bonds have recently found their way back to this market, where they are fully entitled to a high rank as the obligations of a rich and prosperous corporation. We note sales of the first named to-day at 80¾, and of the latter at 81.

Stocks at Philadelphia are last quoted as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100½	101
City 6s, new	103¼	103½
Camden and Amboy	129¼	129½
Pennsylvania	52¾	52⅞
Philadelphia and Reading	54¾	54⅞
Lehigh Valley	62	62¼
Catawissa Preferred	39½	40
Philadelphia and Erie	16	16¼
Northern Central	32¾	33
Lehigh Navigation	47⅞	48
Lehigh Gold Loan	100½	100¾

Earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for the week ending Nov. 30, 1874: Freight, $490,294; passenger, $353,504; total, $843,798; same week, 1873, $538,738; increase, (56 6-10 per cent.,) $305,060.

The Directors of the American Express Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Three Dollars ₱ share* on the capital stock, payable Jan. 2. Transfer books will close Dec. 12 and reopen Jan. 4.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF STATE STOCKS.

Alabama 5s, '83	39	Han. & St. Jo., due '76.	98
Alabama 5s, '86	39	Han. & St. Jo., due '86.	95
Alabama 8s, '86	50	Han. & St. Jo., due '87.	95
Arkansas 6s, Fund.	21	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	108½
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is.	8	N. Y. Coup. B. L.	108½
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	8	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	51
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	8	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., 7 off, J. & J.	35
Ark. 7s, M., O. & R. R.	8	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., 7 off, A. & O.	35
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	8	N. C. 6s, n. b., J. & J.	12
Georgia 6s	79	N. C. 6s, n. b., A. & O.	10
Georgia 7s, new bds.	91	South Carolina 6s	30
Georgia 7s, indorsed	85	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	23
Georgia 7s, gold bds.	75	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	22
Louisiana 6s	25	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J.	20
La. 6s, new bds.	25	S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O.	20
La. 6s, new Fl. Debt.	21	S. C. 7s of '88	20
La. 7s, Penitentiary	21	S. C. Non-fund. bds.	6½
La. 6s, Levee bds.	26	Tenn. 6s, old	75½
La. 8s, Levee bds.	25	Tenn. 6s, new	57
La. 8s, Levee bds, '75.	25	Tenn. 6s, new series	56⅞
Mo. 6s, due in '75	102	Virginia 6s, old	38
Mo. 6s, due in '76	99	Va. 6s, new bds.	39
Mo. 6s, due in '77	98½	Va. 6s, new bds, '67	38
Mo. 6s, due in '78	98	Va. 6s, Con. bds.	58
Mo. 6s, due in '79	98	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup.	55½
Mo. 6s, due in '80	98	Va. 6s, def., 2d series	11
L'gbds., due '81 to '91 in.	97		
Han. & St. Jo., due '75	101½		

The following were to-day's bids for the Railway Mortgages, at the First Board:

Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	100	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	70
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	104½	Tol. & W. 1st Ex.	92½
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	104	Tol. & W. 2d	73
Det., Mon. & Tol. bds.	100¼	Gt. West. 1st. 1888	87
Buf. & Erie new bds.	99	Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.	107
Kal. & W. Pig. 1st.	87	Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	100
Lake Shore Div. bds.	99	Alb. & Susq. 3d bds.	99
Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	91⅜	B., H. & Erie, 1st	22
Mich. C. Con. 7s, 1902.	101½	B., H. & Erie guar.	30
M. Cen. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.	111	B., C. R. & N. 1st 7's g.	45
N. J. So. 1st, 7s	25	C. & O. 6's 1st	50
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100½	C. & A. 1st	109
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	97¾	C. & A. Income	100½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	101	J. & C. 1st	106
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	97	La. & Mo. 1st guar.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	97	St. L., J. & C. 1st	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102⅜	C. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.	112½
N. Y. C. & Hud. 1st C.	111½	C., R. I. & Pa.	108½
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85	109	Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.	109¾
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100	Cen. R. of N. J. 1st c.	101¼
Harlem 1st 7s, C.	107½	Cen. R. of N. J. c. c.	101½
Harlem 1st 7s, R.	107½	M. & St. P. 1st 8's P. D.	108
North Missouri 1st.	86½	Am. D. & Imp. bds.	102½
O. & Miss. Con. S. F.	97⅝	M. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 PD.	93
Ohio & Miss. Con.	96	M. & St. P. 7's g. R. D.	84
Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	80	M. & St. P. 1st M. I & M. D.	80
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	95½	M. & St. P. 1st M. I. & D.	74
Cen. P., San J. Branch	80	M. & St. P. 1st M. H. & D.	75¼
Cen. P., Cal. & O. 1st.	80½	M. & St. P. 2d	75½
West. Pac. bds.	87	C. & N. W. Con. bds.	89
Union Pac. 1st	92	C. & N. W. 1st	99
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.	88⅞	C. & N. W. C. G. bds.	81
Un. Pac. Inc. p. d.	90	Iowa Midland 1st 8s.	85¾
Un. Pac. S. F.	77½	Galena & Chic. Ex.	104
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	99	Galena & Chic. 2d	101
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st C. B.	72	Del., Lack. & W. 1st.	102
Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	80	D., L. & W. 7s, con.	105
P. R. 7s, Guar. by Mo.	101½	Morris & Essex 1st.	108
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	110½	Morris & Essex 2d.	103
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	98¼	Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.	99½
Cl. & Pitts. C. S. F.	102	Erie 1st Extended	103½
Cl. & Pitts. 3d.	101	Erie 1st Indorsed	103½
Cl. & Pitts. 4th	96	Erie 2d 7s, '79	100
C., C. & I. C. 1st.	68¾	Erie 3d 7s, '83	100
C., C. & I. C. 2d.	25	Erie 4th 7s, '80	97
Alt. & T. H. 1st	104	Long Dock bds.	100
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	88	B., N. Y. & E. L. bds.	84
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	73	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	103
Belv. & S. Ill. 1st 8s	93	H. & St. Jo. 8s Con.	88
St. L. & I. M. 1st.	91½	Ill. C. 7 per ct. '75	101
St. L. & I. M. 2d.	71	Ced. Falls & M. 1st	84
Tol., P. & W., E. D.	80¾	Ind., B. & West. 1st	44

And the following are a few latest quotations:

	Bid.		Bid.
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	84	Union Pacific 6s	92
N. J. Cen. 1st, new	109	Union Pacific L. G.	88¾
North-west. Gold Bs.	81¼	Union Pacific S. F.	77¼
Mich. C. Cons., 1902.	101¾	Fort Wayne 1st	110½
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, con.	112	C., C. & I. C. 1st	68½
Ohio & Miss. Consol.	97⅝	Iron Mountain 1st	91½
Ohio & M. 2d Consol.	80	Wabash 2d	73
Central Pacific 6s	95½		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	73	Molasses, bbls.	1,343
Beans, bbls.	408	Moss, bales	10
Bees-wax, pks.	2	Rice, pks.	591
B. W. Flour, bags	294	Rice Flour, bags	70
Cotton, bales	3,965	Resin, bbls.	44
Flour, bbls.	10,709	Spirits Turp., bbls.	9
Meal, bbls.	600	Starch, pks.	1,440
Wheat, bushels	53,900	Oil-cake, pks.	738
Corn, bushels	30,860	Pork, pks.	1,306
Oats, bushels	18,300	Beef, pks.	822
Malt, bushels	3,450	Cut-meats, pks.	3,501
Barley, bushels	2,500	Lard, tcs.	2,614
Peas, bushels	1,095	Butter, pks.	3,484
Seed, bags	366	Cheese, pks.	3,283
Copper, bbls.	26	Sugar, hhds.	132
Copper, cks.	160	Sugar, bbls.	327
C. S. Oils, bbls.	7	Spelter, pieces	538
Dried Fruit, pks.	48	Skins, bales	4
Eggs, bbls.	930	Skins, cases	37
Flax, bales	119	Stearine, pks.	83
Grease, pks.	29	Tow, bales	74
Hops, bales	376	Tea, pks.	37
Hides, No.	1,991	Tallow, pks.	110
Hides, bdls.	1,586	Tobacco, hhds.	102
Lead, pigs	1,314	Tobacco, pks.	73
Leather, sides	18,989	Wool, bales	165
Oil, bbls.	160	Whisky, bbls.	959

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Algeria, for Liverpool—15,752 bushels Peas, 17,507 bushels Corn, 85 bales Hops, 7 bales Skins, 506 bxs. Bacon, 153 cases Tobacco, 37 tcs. Tobacco, 410 bales Leather, 200 bales Cotton, 450 bbls. Apples.

By the steamer P. Caland, for Rotterdam—36 bales Leather, 42 hhds. Asphaltum, 389 Hides, 113 bbls. Apples, 1,425 pks. Lard, 1,750 tcs. Lard, 100 bales Cotton, 79 cases Tobacco, 730 pks. Tallow, 200 bxs. Canned Goods, 200 Oars, 50 bdls. Hides, 44 hhds. Tobacco, 26,250 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Holsatia, for Hamburg—42 bxs. Ore, 187 bales Leather, 110 cases Tobacco, 2,100 tcs. Lard, 20 hhds. Tallow, 478 bxs. Bacon, 30 bxs. Vises, 19 bales Skins, 22 cases Cigars, 49 cases Sewing-machines, 500 bxs. Starch, 71 cases Clocks, 223 Oars, 160 bbls. Apples, 1,250 bxs. Extract, 14 bbls. Bristles, 36 cases Machinery, 140 bags Clover-seed, 104 Hides, 500 bales Cotton, 15 bbls. Beef, 21 cases Essential Oil, 10 bbls. Honey.

By the steamer C. F. Funch, for Antwerp—75 pks. Lard, 73 bbls. Apples, 15 bbls. Casings, 3,470 tcs. Lard, 3 cks. Sperm Oil, 21 bbls. Flour, 42 hhds. Asphaltum, 50 bales Cotton, 21 tcs. Beef, 5 bbls. Pork, 100 bbls. Resin, 363 bxs. Bacon, 12 pks. Butter, 19 pks. Leather, 704 pks. Hides.

By the bark Keystone, for Belfast—27,120 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Gauss, for Bremen—25 bales Tobacco, 135 pks. Asphaltum, 429 pks. Agricultural Implements, 230 bbls. Resin, 240 hhds. Tobacco, 27 cases Machinery.

By the brig Alice Starrett, for Cork—2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

COFFEE—Rio has been more confidently dealt in, both in invoices and job lots, at full prices. Sales, 3,500 bags by the Tarpian, to arrive at Galveston, at 18¾c.@18⅞c., gold; 2,000 bags per Swiftsure, at Baltimore, on private terms, and 4,000 bags at New-Orleans, at 18¼c., gold....The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands this morning was 25,096 bags, and at the outports, 47,936 bags, with 60,800 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which only 10,800 bags were credited as for New-York. Other kinds have been attracting more attention and quoted firmer; sales to-day, 4,335 bags Maracaibo on private terms, with the recent movements (part previously reported, summed up thus: 3,026 bags Maracaibo, ex sundry vessels, 165 bags Savanilla, 114 bags Ceylon, 200 bags San Domingo, sold in lots for consumption within our range. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 23,251 bags, and 13,459 mats Java. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17¼c.@17½c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good, 18½c.@18¾c.; prime, 19½c.@19¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17c.@20½c., gold; Java invoices, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Savanilla, 16c.@19c.; Mocha, 28c.@29c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—For early deliveries there has been rather a better inquiry, with lower prices generally ruling, and Ordinary and Low Middling to Middling Fair reduced ⅛c. Sales have been reported of 2,028 bales, of which 1,067 bales, late yesterday, including 1,046 bales for shipment, 775 bales to spinners, and 207 bales on speculation. For future deliveries prices have been ruling about 3-16c. lower, with increased business, closing at 14 3-32c. for December, 14⅜c. for January, 14 13-16c. for February, 15 3-16c.@15 7-32c. for March, 15 17-32c. for April, 15⅞c. for May, 16 3-16c. for June, 16 15-32c. for July. The sales have been as follows on the basis of Low Middling: Sales last evening, for January, 1,800 bales at 14 19-32c., 1,000 bales at 14 9-16c.; February, 600 bales at 14 15-16c.; March, 400 bales at 15⅜c., 100 bales at 15 5-16c.; April, 100 bales at 15 21-32c., 2,100 bales at 15⅝c.; June, 300 bales at 16 9-32c. And to-day, for January, 600 bales at 14½c., 200 bales at 14 17-32c., 300 bales at 14½c., 100 bales at 14 7-16c., 400 bales at 14 13-32c., 200 bales at 14 7-16c., 200 bales at 14 13-32c., 100 bales at 14 7-16c., 400 bales at 14 13-32c., 500 bales at 14⅜c.; February, 2,300 bales at 14 29-32c., 2,200 bales at 14⅞c., 200 bales at 14 27-32c., 400 bales at 14 13-16c., 300 bales at 14 25-32c., 600 bales at 14 13-16c.; March, 100 bales at 15¼c., 100 bales at 15 9-32c., 800 bales at 15¼c., 400 bales at 15 9-32c., 500 bales at 15¼c., 1,600 bales at 15 7-32c., 1,200 bales at 15 3-16c.; April, 200 bales at 15 19-32c., 2,300 bales at 15 9-16c., 800 bales at 15 17-32c.; May, 200 bales at 15⅞c., 100 bales at 15 29-32c., 500 bales at 15⅞c., 100 bales at 15 29-32c., 400 bales at 15⅞c., 100 bales at 15 27-32c.; June, 1,100 bales at 16 3-16c.; July, 800 bales at 16½c.; August, 200 bales at 16 25-32c.; total, 31,500 bales. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 26,302 bales, and thus far this week 144,774 bales, against 132,149 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 1,593,269 bales, against 1,312,896 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 34,325 bales; to the Continent, 34,482 bales. Stock in New-York, 126,497 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 637,358 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotation, Based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Good Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
Low Middling	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Good Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	15
Middling Fair	15	15¼	15⅝	15⅝
Fair	15⅝	15¾	16	16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate business has been reported in State and Western Flour, mainly for home use, but in part for export, with prices favoring buyers slightly, holders generally offering supplies with more urgency. The sales since our last have been 14,700 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 65@$4 25, chiefly at $3 90@$4 15; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 15@$4 60, chiefly at $4 25@$4 45; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 25@$5 35; very choice to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 35@$5 85; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 75@$5 35, mainly at $4 90@$5 15; poor to very choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 35, mostly at $5@$5 20; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5@$5 65; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, at $5 25@$6 50; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $5 25@$6 50; Western White do. Extras, $5 40@$7 25; St. Louis Extras, $5@$7 25; Extra Genesee, $5@$6 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 90@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher, in exceptional instances....Included in the sales have been 5,200 bbls. shipping stock at quoted rates....Southern Flour has been moderately active, in a jobbing way, on a steady basis as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 15@$7 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in better supply, and quoted rather easier in price, with, however, more activity noted. We quote within the range of from $4 35@$5 60 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales, 670 bbls., chiefly at $5 30@$5 55 for Superfine ₱ bbl....Corn-meal more active within the range of from $4 20@$4 75 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $4 75 for Golden Ear; $4 20@$4 50 for Jersey; $4 90 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,700 bbls., including 700 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 75, and 400 bbls. Brandywine at $4 90....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been in request at from $1 55@$2 ₱ 100 lbs. Oat-meal has been inactive since our last, within the range of $7 50@$8 75 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been more sought after within the range of $2 85@$3 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in fairly active request, mainly on export account, at a shade stronger prices on grades below No. 2 Milwaukee, which latter ruled about steady. The later dealings indicated rather less buoyancy, owing, in part, to the firmer range of ocean freights, especially by the Liverpool steam lines. Winter Wheat has been quiet, but stiffly held. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 125,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 12 for New No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 14@$1 15, chiefly at $1 14, for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 07@$1 10 for new No. 3 Spring; $1 18@$1 26 for poor to strictly prime No. 1 Spring, (mostly car lots;) $1 12@$1 12½ for new No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 07@$1 24 for ungraded Spring, in lots; $1 26@$1 37 for poor to extra choice White Western; $1 26@$1 30 for Amber Western, (mainly odd lots;) $1 18@$1 25 for poor to choice Red Western....Corn has been more confidently sought after, in part for export, with the advantage as to price on prime stock in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,500 bushels, at 93c.@96c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, the latter for small lots of choice, the main dealings having been at 95c.@95½c. for prime, afloat, and 93c. for do., in store, and 88c.@93c. for poor to choice new Mixed Western, mostly at 91c.@93c. for fair to choice, and 89c.@90c. for New White Western....Rye held firmly, but inactive, quoted at from 92c.@98c.; sales reported of 4,000 bushels State, in lots, at from 95c.@98c. ₱ bushel....Barley quiet; buyers unwilling to pay asking prices. Canada West quoted at $1 60 bid, and $1 63 asked for prime; sales have been reported of small lots of inferior two-rowed State at $1 32; Scotch at $1 45....Barley-malt in light demand, yet quoted steady at from $1 25@$1 75 ₱ bushel....Canada Peas firm at $1 15, in bond, but without further movement since the sale of the boat-load for export, reported in our last....Buckwheat quoted stronger and wanted; quoted at 78c.@80c. for State....Oats have been in fair demand, mostly on trade account, opening weaker as to price, but closing more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels, at 66c.@68½c. for inferior to prime Mixed Western, mainly at 68c.@68½c. for stock afloat; 68c.@70c. for White Western, odd lots; 67c.@68c. for Mixed State, and 68c.@69c. for White do....Feed in request, in a jobbing way, within the range of $20@$30 for very poor to very choice.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been generally in light request, with Bags quoted at 11½c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9¼c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging at 11¼c.@11½c.

HEMP—Trade has been generally dull; rates as before. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bales Jute Butts at 2⅜c., currency, time. We quote American Hemp at $140@$150 (nominally) for Undressed, and $220@$270 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 7½c.@8½c.; Sisal, 5½c.@5¾c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅜c.@2½c., currency, ₱ lb. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; fair to prime Canadian, 14c.@16c. ₱ lb.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in limited request, chiefly for local trade purposes; prices quoted as before, with shipping grades at 55c.@60c. for fair to strictly prime; retailing qualities at 60c.@95c.; Clover, 45c.@55c.; Salt Hay, 45c.@55c. Straw has been quiet, including Rye at 45c.@65c.; Oat, 45c.@55c., ₱ 100 lbs.; demand limited.

HIDES—Have been in less demand with prices steady; sales 500 dry Texas, 400 wet-salted Texas, 210 dry-salted Matamoras, and 218 dry Central American, on private terms.

MOLASSES—The demand for new crop New Orleans is quite active, and values, as a rule, are very well supported, though the offerings are comparatively liberal at the current quotations. Sales, 170 bbls. at 64c.@66c. Old crop New-Orleans attracts very little attention, and is nominal in price. Foreign product is quite dull as to invoices, the inquiry being almost exclusively for job lots, within our range. The bulk of the stock in first hands consists of Porto Rico. The stock of Foreign in first hands here this morning was estimated at 1,972 hhds. Porto Rico, 471 hhds. English Islands, and 206 hhds. Cuba. We quote: Cuba product wholly nominal; Porto Rico, 43c.@60c.; Barbados, 45c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 59c.@66c. for good to fancy. Syrups have been in rather light demand, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 40c.@70c., the latter for fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@50c. ₱ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been quoted nominally on the basis of 34c.@35c. for hhds., and 37c.@38c. for bbls. Baltimore purchasers have been recently buying Sugar Syrup in Boston on the basis of 50c.@53c. ₱ gallon, stocks having been exhausted in their own market. The offerings here are also quite light, and holders are comparatively firm in their views.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held with rather more confidence, but lightly dealt in; sales 900 bbls. No. 2 at $2 25@$2 60; Strained has been quoted at $2 15@$2 25....Spirits Turpentine has been held at 34c. for merchantable order, with a slow demand; sales 95 bbls., in lots, at 34c.

PETROLEUM—Has been offered more freely at lower prices. Sales, 4,500 bbls. Crude, in bulk, (late yesterday,) at 5 7-16c.@5½c., closing with 5⅜c. the best offer; also, 5,000 bbls. Refined for prompt delivery at 11⅝c., and 6,000 bbls. do. for December at 11½c., closing at 11⅜c.; cases at 16¾c.; City Naphtha, 10½c.@10⅝c. In Philadelphia the market has been dull, with Refined quoted at 11c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been very dull, and prices ruling nominal. Sales, 60 bbls. at $21 for Old and New, the latter uninspected. For future delivery $21 was the best offer for either January, February, or March, while 50c. above this price was asked. Dressed Hogs have been fairly active at 8¾c.@8⅞c. for City. Lard—Western Steam has been active, excited, and ¼c.@5 16c. lower, closing strong, influenced chiefly by the exports from the West; sales, 750 tcs., on spot and short delivery, at 13½c., closing at 13 9-16c. asked; 1,000 tcs. December, 13½c., closing at 13 9-16c. asked; 4,500 tcs. January, 13⅜c.@13 9-16c., closing at 13 9-16; 5,250 tcs. February at 13⅝c.@13¾c.; 1,000 tcs. March, 13⅞c.; 5,500 tcs. seller's option six months, 13¼c.@13½c., closing with 13 9-16c. asked. City Steam has been in fair demand; sales, 150 tcs. at 13¼c. Refined has been quoted at 13½c.; 13⅝c. for West Indies, and 14c. for Continent. Bacon has been held more firmly; sales, 30 bxs. Western Long Clear at 10¼c., closing at 10⅜c., with City held at 10⅝c.; Long and Short Clear, half and half, for December, 10⅜c., and for January, 10⅝c. bid. Cut-meats have been more firmly held; sales, 40 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 8c.; 45,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 10¼c.; 500 loose Pickled Hams, 11c.; 1,000 loose Pickled Shoulders, 7⅞c.; 50 bxs. Clear Bellies, 11⅜c.; 15,000 lbs. loose Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c., and 800 loose Smoked Hams at 12½c.@12¾c. Beef has been quiet; sales, 300 bbls. on private terms, and 100 tcs. Prime and India Mess at $22. New barrel stock quoted at $11@$12 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$10 50 for Prime Mess, uninspected and inspected....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$27 for Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams in moderate request at $21 25@$23 for best Western....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration.

SUGARS—Raw have been lightly dealt in, with prices, however, ruling steady, holders not pressing stock on the market. Sales, 126 hhds. Refining Cuba, low fair, at 8c., and 130 hhds. do., good fair, at 8¼c. We quote fair Refining at 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8½c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9⅝c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9⅜c.; Manila, bags, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugars at 6⅞c.@8c.; Melado, 5c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.@10¼c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.; A's at 9¾c.@10¼c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9⅜c., ₱ lb....The movements in Raw Sugars, since Dec. 1, have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Dec. 1, 1874	54,544	63,801	29,682	..
Receipts since Dec. 1	1,667	2,918	11,128	37
	56,211	66,719	40,810	37
Sales since Dec. 1	9,494	6,179	12,100	37
Stock, Dec. 10, 1874	46,717	60,540	28,710	..
Stock, Dec. 11, 1873	52,441	30,921	315,927	4,370

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in fairly active demand at steady rates; sales equal 230,000 lbs. good to strictly prime at 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb....Stearine held more firmly, and in rather better request; sales 22,000 lbs. prime City on private terms, quoted at 15¼c.; and 70 tcs. choice Western at 15¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been held with more confidence, on a fair demand for desirable grades. Sales 400 half chests Green, and 1,100 half-chests Japan on private terms.

WHISKY—Quoted lower, on a moderate trade; sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $1 00½@$1 01 ₱ gallon.

WHALEBONE—Has been in light stock, and moderate demand; quoted at $1 15 for Arctic, gold, ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—There has been more firmness reported in the way of berth freights, with room offering less freely, especially by the Liverpool steam lines. The demand for accommodation has been more active, chiefly from Grain, Provision, and Cotton shippers. The business in the chartering line has been on a very moderate scale. Tonnage has been offering rather reservedly, and has been held with some show of confidence. The inquiry from nearly all sources, however, has been comparatively tame. Petroleum, Cotton, and Lumber vessels have been attracting most attention. The engagements include: To Liverpool, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 9d., 500 bales Cotton at 5-16d., 650 bbls. Apples on private terms; and, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain (relet) at 8¼d., 2,000 hhds. Tallow at 31s. 9d., 12 hhds. Tobacco at 37s. 6d....For London, by steam, 800 bags Clover-seed at 42s. 6d., 125 bales Hops at ½d., 200 bbls. Pork at 6s., 100 bxs. Bacon at 50s.; and, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d....For Bristol, by steam, via Cardiff, 29 hhds. Tobacco at 40s....For Glasgow, by steam, 12 tons Sperm-oil at 60s., 400 bbls. Apples, on private terms....For Cardiff, by steam, 100 bxs. Bacon at 50s., 500 bbls. Pork at 5s. 6d.@6s., and 300 tcs. Beef at 8s....For Bremen, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard at 50s.; 500 bbls. Dried Apples at 6s....For Cadiz, by sail, 600 cases Petroleum at 30s. The charters were: A British brig, 290 tons, hence, for London, full cargo Bone Dust, in bags, at 27s. 6d.; an American bark, hence, for Bristol direct, with 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 9d.; a bark, from Baltimore, for Cork for orders, with 4,000 quarters Grain at 7s.; a British bark, 621 tons, (now at Sandy Hook,) from Norfolk, for the Continent, full cargo of Cotton at 15-32d.; an American schooner, from Jacksonville, for Martinique or Guadaloupe, with Lumber at $8; a German brig, 215 tons, hence, for Rio Grande, with general cargo, including Flour, on private terms.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 10—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 24¼; do., Preferred, 38. New-York Central, 93.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £365,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank reserve to liability, which last week was 37⅞ ₱ cent., is now 44⅜ ₱ cent. Consols, for the account, 92⅛.

PARIS, Dec. 10—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 11,727,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 62f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅜d.@7½d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.@8d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—Corn, 38s. 6d. ₱ quarter.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November, at 7 7-16d.; do., do., shipped January and February, at 7 9-16d.; do., do., deliverable February and March, at 7 7-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7 9-16d. Provisions—Bacon, 52s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 55s. ₱ cwt. for Short Clear Middles. Produce—Tallow, 42s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,000 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7⅝d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7½d.; do. do., deliverable December and January, at 7 5-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7⅜d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 7½d. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9d.@9½d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Dec. 10—3:30 P. M.—Tallow, 47s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 9¼d.@9½d.

Evening.—Linseed-oil opened at 24s. 9d., and closed at 24s. 6d.@24s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—Exchange on London, 158@160 premium.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, 91¼c.@92c.; No. 2 do., 89¾c., cash or December; 90½c. January, 91⅝c. February; No. 3 Spring, 84c.; Rejected, 79c. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats steady; No. 2 at 54c., cash; 53¾c. January; Rejected, 50c. Rye steady; No. 1 at 94c. Barley in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 26½@$1 27, cash; $1 28 January; No. 3 Spring, $1 12@$1 16. Dressed Hogs firm at $7 50@$8. Pork active and higher, irregular at $19 40, cash; $20 20 February; $20 50 March. Lard active and higher at $13 10, cash; $13 45 February. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 6½c.@6⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, 8½c.@9⅝c.; Short Clear Middles, 9¾c., all loose, spot, partly cured. Whisky steady at 97c. On call of the board this afternoon, Wheat sold at 90¼c., January. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats easier at 53⅝c., cash. Pork sold at $20 35, February. Lard, $13 52½ bid, $13 55 asked, for February. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 24,949 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 11,200 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 40,785 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 10,500 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 25@$5 75; Bakers', $5 75@$6 25; Amber, $5 75@$6 25; White, $6@$7. Wheat dull, with a lower tendency; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 14@$1 15; do. No. 2 do., $1 05@$1 06; Chicago No. 2, $1 01@$1 02; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 16; White Winter, $1 24@$1 26. Oats neglected; Western held at 56c.@57c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley steady; Canada, $1 45@$1 50; No. 2 Western, $1 34@$1 38; State, $1 30@$1 35. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 55@$1 60; Western, $1 45@$1 50. Dressed Hogs, 9c.@9¼c. Provisions unchanged.

ST LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 10.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 09, cash and December; No. 3, $1 04@$1 04½. Corn higher; 67c.@69c., according to location. Oats easier; 57c.@57½c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye lower; $1@$1 02. Whisky steady; 98c. Pork flat; held higher. Bulk Meats nominally unchanged. Green Meats nominally unchanged. Lard opened quiet; 12¾c., cash and December; closed at 13c., spot. Live Hogs dull and declining; $6 25@$7; good Packing grades, $6 50@$6 75. Cattle dull; good to choice native Steers, $4 50@$5 50; common to fair Butchers', $1 75@$3 25; good Shipping Texans, $3 25@$3 75. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, Oats, and Barley, 11,000 bushels each; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,500. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 10.—Flour in light demand. Wheat unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee, 92½c.; No. 2 do., 89c.; January, 89⅞c.; February, 91½c. Oats in fair demand; No. 2, in store, 53c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, nominally 73c. Rye in improved demand; No. 1 at 95c. Barley higher and in good demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 28½; No. 3 do., in store, $1 11. Provisions a trifle lower. Pork—Mess, $19 25@$19 50, cash; February nominally $20@$20 25; Prime Mess, $17; Extra Prime, $14 50. Lard—Prime, 13c.@13⅛c. Hams—Sweet Pickled, 11c.@11¼c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6½c.@6¾c., loose; Middles, 9¾c.@10c., boxed. Dressed Hogs firm and higher at $8@$8 25 for good to choice. Live Hogs in good demand at $6 50@$7 20. Receipts—4,200 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,500 bbls. Flour.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—Cotton firmer; Low Middling, 13¾c.@14c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, except for choice Southern; No. 1 Amber Western, $1 30; No. 2 do., $1 26; No. 3 do., $1 20; No. 1 Red Western, $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 21@$1 23; No. 3 do., $1 18; Rejected, $1 15; Red Maryland, $1 18@$1 28; Amber do., $1 30@$1 33; White do., $1 20@$1 30. Corn active; White Southern, 77c.@83c.; Yellow do., 75c.@83c.; Mixed Western, 80c.@85c. Oats quiet; Southern, 65c.@68c.; White Western, 65c.@66c.; Mixed do., 64c. Rye quiet and steady at $1@$1 04. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions weak; unchanged; limited transactions; a jobbing demand. Western Butter firm; active; choice Tub, 33c.@35c.; Rolls, 30c.@33c. Petroleum nominal. Coffee firmer; quiet; prices unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 02½@$1 03.

TOLEDO, Dec. 10.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm and in fair demand. No. 2 White Wabash $1 14½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 12; No. 2 $1 08¾; Extra, $1 14¾@$1 15; Amber Michigan, $1 08¾; January, $1 10½; No. 1 Red, $1 11; No. 2, $1 09¼; No. 3 Red, $1 06; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 07. Corn in improved demand. High Mixed, cash and December, 70¾c.; High Mixed Wabash, 71c.; High Mixed Canal, 70½c.; Low Mixed, 69½c.@69¾c.; Low Mixed Wabash, 70c.; Low Mixed Canal, 69c.; Yellow, 71½c. Oats are unchanged. Clover Seed, $5 60. Dressed Hogs, $8 25@$8 50; Choice, $8 60; very choice, $8 65. Receipts—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 10,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 10.—Flour steady. Wheat firm at $1 10@$1 12. Corn in good demand at 73c.@75c. Oats quiet but firm at 58c.@62c. Rye steady at $1 10. Barley quiet, but firm. Butter dull. Pork firmer; sales at $19 75, spot. Lard active and higher; Steam sold at 12⅝c.@12⅞c., closing at 13c. asked; Kettle, 13¾c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.@9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 10c.@10⅛c. Bacon quiet; jobbing; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Green Meats a shade firmer; Shoulders, 6⅝c.@6¾c.; Sides, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Hams, 10⅝c.@10¾c. Whisky firm at 97c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 10.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; Red, $1; Amber, $1 05; White, $1 15. Corn firm and in fair demand at 73c.@75c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye firmer at $1 10. Pork quiet and unchanged at $21 50. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅜c.; Clear Sides, none here. Hams—Sugar-cured, 12c.@13c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Lard—In tcs., 14½c.; in kegs, 15½c. Whisky, 97c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls. Wheat steady; Extra White Michigan, $1 40; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 22. Corn quiet; sales 2 cars new High Mixed at 92c. Barley firm; sales 2,000 bushels Canada at $1 50. Corn-meal—$38 for Bolted; $37 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $28 ₱ ton. Receipts—18,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; extra, $1 15¼; No. 1, $1 12¼@$1 12½; Amber, $1 07½. Corn steady at 75c. Oats in good demand at 55½c. Dressed Hogs, 8c.@8¼c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 05@$1 15. Corn and Oats steady and unchanged. Rye, Barley, and Bulk-meats quiet and unchanged. Green meats unchanged. Live Hogs dull and declining; $6@$6 75; receipts, 7,500 head; shipments, 1,500.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Wheat quiet and dull. Rye without movement. Corn offered at lower prices; sales, one car No. 1 High Mixed Western at 92c., with sellers of a lower grade at 89c. and buyers at 88c. Barley—Holders looking for an advance. Oats quiet at 65c.@67c. for the entire range.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 10.—Lard drooping; Tierce, 14¼c.@14½c.; Keg, 15c.@15½c. Whisky scarce; ordinary Western Rectified would command $1 02@$1 03. Balance unchanged. Gold, 111⅛. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 36.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 10.—At the Broker's Board Lard was offered at 13½c., February; 13¼c. bid. Fifty cents a bbl. was paid to "put" Mess Pork at $19 50, February, and the same price was paid to "call" Pork at $20 50, February.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 10.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 31¼c. Resin firm at $1 80 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet; $1 40 for Hard, $2 30 for Yellow Dip, $2 30 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 10.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats quiet and steady. Petroleum firm; Standard White, in car lots, 8¾c.; legal test, 11¼c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 10.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Corn easier at 84c.@85c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and unchanged. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 493 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 7,465 head, or 439 cars, against 461 cars for the same time last week; the market was dull and slow at about yesterday's prices for good Cattle, with common stock a shade weaker; but few buyers were in attendance, and the only sales reported were 175 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,071 to 1,461 lbs., at $4 72½@$6 70; 254 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,077 to 1,290 lbs., at $4 40@$5 85; 72 head Kentucky Steers, ranging from 1,010 to 1,393 lbs., at $4@$5 25; 200 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,062 to 1,469 lbs., at $4 50@$6 50; 14 head Missouri Oxen, averaging 1,273 lbs., at $4; 15 head Illinois Oxen, averaging 1,495 lbs., at $5 10; 225 head Cherokee Steers, ranging from 948 to 1,092 lbs., at $4@$4 37½; 18 head Texas Bulls, averaging 1,100 lbs., at $2 25; 18 head Texas Cows, averaging 1,008 lbs., at $3 30. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,600 head, against 11,800 head for the same time last week; the market was dull, owners asking above buyers' views; Canada Lambs $6@$6 50; Canada Sheep, $5@$5 50; Western Sheep, $4@$5 25; sales, 300 head Canada Sheep, ranging from 117 to 122 lbs., at $5 50; 200 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 70 to 83 lbs., at $6 50; 1,000 head Western Sheep, ranging from 80 to 90 lbs., at $4 50@$5 12½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 21,000 head, against 23,700 head for the same time last week; the market was inactive; Yorkers, $6 50@$6 55; heavy Hogs, $7 20@$7 40; about 2,500 head were disposed of.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800; market quiet; good grades firm; sales of fair to extra Shipping, $4 50@$5 75, the outside figures for lots averaging 1,527 lbs.; Texans and Cherokees sold at $2 60@$3 90. Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; market more active, the weather being favorable; prices for good grades higher; sales of poor to extra at $6@$7 20, closing firm at an advance; shipments, 6,000. Sheep—Receipts, 1,600; market firm and active; fair to good, $4@$4 75; shipments, 2,000.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—Cattle dull; common grades a shade lower; very best 5¼c.@6⅜c.; first quality, 4¼c.@5¼c.; medium or good fair, 3c.@4c. Receipts—3,455; sales 2,411. Hogs—Moderate demand; sales at 8½c.@9½c. Receipts, 8,627. Sheep firm at 4c.@6½c. Receipts, 1,298.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 10.—Cotton steady at ⅛c. advance; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 4,495 bales; gross, 4,652 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,592 bales; coastwise, 313 bales; sales, 2,922 bales; stock, 84,059 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 10.—Cotton easy; Middling, 13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13½c.@13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.@13⅛c.; net receipts, 2,962 bales; exports coastwise, 299 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 57,179 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13 15-16c.; net receipts, 4,959 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,142 bales; coastwise, 772 bales; sales, 1,257 bales; stock, 102,101 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 6,358 bales; gross, 8,831 bales; sales, 12,600 bales; stock, 165,575 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, J.

Nos.
280—Alexander vs. Bennett.
67—Metzger vs. Rosenheimer.
84—McLean vs. McLean.
95—Gerard vs. Gerard.
99—Jonge vs. Aronson.
108—Wait vs. Weller.
109—Congress and Empire Spring Co. vs. Schultz.
115—The Mayor, &c., vs. Wilkins.
119—Pond's Extract Co. vs. Humphreys Specific Homeopathic Medicine Co.
129—Lucek vs. Wies.
136—Matter of Levy.
142—Durant vs. Adirondack Co.
153—Lucek vs. Wies.
171—National Photographers' Co. vs. Bigden.
172—National Photographers' Co. vs. Simson.
173—National Photographers' Co. vs. Pond.

Nos.
174—National Photographers' Co. vs. Baker.
175—National Photographers' Co. vs. Paige.
183—Goodwin vs. Cobb.
188—Ferdon vs. Mariposa L. & M. Co.
199—Hatzel vs. Oberholser.
213—Devlin vs. Devlin.
218—Matter of Furniss.
219—McLaren vs. Overbaugh.
227—Em. Ind. Savings Bank vs. Flynn.
238—Security Bank vs. Smith.
266—Wright vs. Lemon, Executor.
267—Hartman vs. Smyth.
269—Donaldson vs. Aronson.
273—Bates, &c., vs. Tracy.
284—Hart vs. Petit, &c.
286—Cumming vs. The Mayor, &c.
296—Sparks, &c., vs. Sparks.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
26—Home Ins. Co. vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
27—Peck vs. Hotchkiss et al.
Issues of Law and Fact.
42—Hastings vs. Drew et al.
73—Pool vs. Stevens.
117—Therassen et al. vs. Worth et al.
134—Bostwick vs. Frankfeld.
135—Fruesauff, Admr., vs. Skiddy et al.
138—Met. Ins. Co. vs. N. Y. Board of Fire Underwriters et al.
141—Berdell vs. Meeker, Executor, et al.
148—Bayard vs. Birdseye.
151—O'Brien vs. Browning.
156—Frost vs. Van Loon et al.
164—Colton vs. Morrissey.
165—Foley vs. Greene, &c.
168—Castner vs. O'Donohue et al.

Nos.
170—McNiff vs. Straut, &c., et al.
171—Anderson vs. The Mayor, &c.
175—Kiernan vs. Abbott et al.
176—Embury vs. Parks.
180—Green vs. Milbank et al.
181—Seitz vs. Smithson.
182—Cong. Sharay Tefila vs. The Mayor.
190—Colton et al. vs. Parsons et al.
191—Petrie vs. Meyers et al.
192—Man vs. Koehler.
193—Harte vs. De Witte.
194—Kelsey et al. vs. Hegeman et al.
196—Taylor et al. vs. Purcell et al.
197—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
198—Hayes vs. Lasak.
200—Slater vs. Glernicross et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Short causes.
3874—Chapin Machine Co. vs. Williams.
3580—Schauer vs. Meyer.
1298—Manuf. & Mechanics' Bank vs. Bill et al.
3066—Silligman vs. Tilden et al.
4026—Hutchison vs. Jewett.
3598—Barrett vs. Cunningham et al.
4126—Baker et al. vs. Palder et al.
3800½—Valentine & Butler Safe and Lock Co. vs. Campbell.
4314—Johnson vs. Real Estate Trust Co.
3818—Thurber et al. vs. Marts.
4012—Gardiner vs. Miller et al.
3850—Cook et al. vs. Best.
3934—First Nat. Bank of Lebanon, Penn. vs. Israel et al.

Nos.
3736—Greene vs. Hanover Insurance Co.
3738—Greene vs. Republic Insurance Co.
3636—Sargent et al. vs. Bailey et al.
4044—Mackenzie et al. vs. Hyde.
4022—Gilfillan vs. Duncombe et al.
3546—Noble, Administ'x, vs. Whipple.
3846—Mitchell et al. vs. Pelletreau et al.
4310—Wilder vs. Hitchcock et al.
4382—Widdecomb vs. Ricketts.
4030—Zuricalday et al. vs. Mrchado.
4410—Anderson vs. N. Y., H., & N. R. R. Co.
3586—Russell Cutlery Co. vs. Keith Nickel Plating Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Short causes.
4279—Pratt vs. Chagnet.
4125—Fessenden vs. N. J. Car Spring and Rubber Co.
4407—Martin vs. Stewart.
4267—Sterling et al. vs. Heeny.
4389—Smith et al. vs. Brown.
4025—De Varona vs. Holmes.
4529—Ragosin vs. Burtis et al.
3981—Cahn et al. vs. French.
3757—Marks vs. Falkenberg.
4337—Franke vs. Schedel.
1945—Spear vs. Baxter et al.
3661—Flint vs. Barre.
4341—Peck et al. vs. Howe.
4123—McCracken vs. McEwen.
1183—Graham vs. McKenzie.
4047—Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. vs. Handbode.
3993—Sange vs. Altenbrand et al.
4301—Read vs. Reeve.
3777—Remington & Sons vs. Samana Bay Co. of San Domingo.

Nos.
3537—Rouss vs. Aronson.
3229—Clark vs. Russell.
4343—Stewart vs. Overbaugh.
4091—Bellows et al. vs. Darragh.
4253—Heale vs. Davidson.
4031—Cook et al. vs. Rice.
4303—Ennis et al. vs. Reilly, Jr.
4371—Clapp vs. Thousand Island Hotel Co.
4537—Winipheimer vs. Stein et al.
4513—Morange vs. Vogel et al.
4101—Peter vs. Klebisch et al.
4515—N. Y. Catholic Protectory vs. Walsh.
4007—Sodenneck vs. Raymond.
4561—Martin et al. vs. McIntyre.
4519—Clausen, Jr., et al. vs. Jost.
4531—White vs. Disbrow.
4545—Close vs. Scanlon.
3703—Kahnstaunn vs. Gibbon.
4577½—Wood vs. Fisk, Executor, &c.
4575—Raymond vs. White et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
733—Simon vs. St. Nicholas Insurance Co.
787—Valentine vs. Bean et al.
797—Payne, administrator, &c., vs. Grand Street and Forty-second Street Ferry R.R. Co.
807—Tilden et al. vs. Patterson.
653—Furlong vs. Allen.
799—Root vs. Lauterback.
739—Carrington et al. vs. Ward.

Nos.
771—Treadwell et al. vs. Empire Trust Insurance Co.
805—Gruber vs. Howard.
811—Nichol et al. vs. Gryer et al.
813—American Cotton Waste Co. vs. Kels.
817—Beimnoun vs. Levy.
825—Baldwin vs. White.
829—First National Bank, of Lebanon, vs. McClure.
833—Weidenfeld vs. Lynch.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
726—Bull's Head Bank vs. Sears et al.
680—Isaac vs. New-York Plaster Works.
552—Hierongnies vs. Perie et al.
732—Simon vs. Manufacturers and Builders Insurance Company.
694—Chambovet et al. vs. Cagney.
1540—Farfax vs. N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co.
770—Cramsey, Jr., vs. Gaddis.

Nos.
788—Bendel vs. Wagner.
1076—McDaniels vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1226—Green vs. Rice.
36—Gonzales, Adm'r., &c., vs. N. Y. and H. R. R. Co.
714—Codling vs. Rulzits.
484—Challis vs. Gaylord.
972—Hazewell vs. Coursen.
764—McAlleny vs. Gibbs et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 14, 1874.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
211—Buxbaum vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
225—Detchy vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
228—Heydecker vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
2099—Lowenstein vs. Conner.
2238—Quinn vs. The Mayor.
2106—Hawkins vs. The Mayor.
2230—Leary vs. The Mayor.

Nos.
1256—Tyler vs. McDonald.
1650—Friedlander vs. The Mayor.
1244—Levy vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
2252—Mount vs. Hamburger.
793—Stern vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
1141—Warner vs. Zabriskie.
1098—West vs. Rosenstein.
1190—Butler vs. White.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Loew, J.

Case on—No. 1088—Murray vs. Walsh et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
12—Corlies vs. New-York and London Manufacturing Co.
15—Pearlstrom vs. Burnett.

Nos.
49—Muster vs Mehner.
52———— vs. ———.
27—Miller vs. Miller.
42—Conner vs. Chambers.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
818—Morgan vs. Stein.
819—Goldmark vs. Clifford.
820—Same vs. Same.
821—Reichner et al. vs. Haas.
822—McCahill vs. Henke et al.
823—Amidon vs. Merriam.
824—Rodman et al. vs. Clayton.
825—Lawson et al. vs. Siedenburg.

Nos.
826—Goetz vs. Horton et al.
827—Johnston vs. Harris.
828—Hoffman vs. Vippard.
829—Brockenburg vs. Mullany.
830—Lyon vs. McCall.
831—Virtue et al. vs. Heuberer.
835—Murphy vs. Solomon.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
1745—Malone et al. vs. Sutton et al.
2108—Kohn vs. Brier.
1354—Abraham et al. vs. Mittnacht.
771—Mayer et al. vs. Ess.
233—Batzer et al. vs. Desendorf.
1915—Sohl vs. Horstman.
1529—Butler vs. Erben.
1530—Guy vs. Lynch.

Nos.
1942—Weeks et al. vs. Smith.
837—Scherff vs. Wolff.
838—Clapp, Jr., vs. Wilson.
839—Rosenheimer et al. vs. Nuhn et al.
841—Lozier et al. vs. Coulter.
844—Schaeffer vs. Cook.
845—Fitzhugh vs. Black.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
2043—Simonson vs. Cohen et al.
2115—Gill vs. Boyd, impleaded.
2055—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
1989—Shull et al. vs. Martyn.
1533—Hyde vs. Berdell.
321—Noell et al. vs. Mittnacht.
1668—Miller vs Conklin.
1932—Schlesinger vs. Stine.

Nos.
2056—Hawkins vs. Frank et al.
1967—Cox vs. Cox.
1814—New-York Mutual Gas-light Company vs. Hoffman.
1900—McManus vs. Gerken.
1905—Meckert vs. Harrington.
1897—Salomon et al. vs. Rosen, et al.
928—Malone vs. Harrison.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John P. Hickey, robbery.
William Parker, robbery.
Luggi Montalbetta, felonious assault and battery.
John Boddy and Philip McDermott, grand larceny.
August Barthel, grand larceny.
Anne Kennedy, grand larceny.
Daisey Jackson, grand larceny.
Abraham Shinright, grand larceny.
Peter Jourdan, receiving stolen goods.
Adolph Slig, petit larceny.
Terence Kennedy, petit larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Richard Croker, homicide.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Court of Appeals day calendar for Friday, Dec. 11: Nos. 64½, 101, 88, 122, 129, 127, 130, 131.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 175.—*Haycraft vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This was an action under the Captured and Abandoned Property act, to recover the proceeds of a quantity of cotton seized by the Government during the war. The Court of Claims dismissed the petition, holding that the claim could not be sustained, the action not having been brought within two years (prescribed by the act of 1863) after the suppression of the rebellion. The court also held that the limitation of the two years prescribed was available to defeat the claim of the party, though by reason of his having given aid and comfort to the rebels he was debarred from bringing his action until the proclamation of amnesty of 1868; and that, therefore, he may recover if suit is brought within two years thereafter. Casey and Bartley for claimant; Attorney General and Solicitor General for Government.

No. 176.—*Lane vs. United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This is also an action to recover the proceeds of certain cotton which belonged to the father of the petitioners, represented by their guardian, who was unable to bring an action because of his disabilities until after the two years prescribed by the act of 1863 had expired. The court dismissed the petition on the ground that the law could not be evaded which had limited the time within which the action must be brought. The suit is brought here, where it is said that the general jurisdiction of the Court of Claims will enable the court to hear and determine the claim without reference to the act of 1863, which did not repeal or interfere with the power of the court over any action brought under its general jurisdiction. F. W. Bartley for claimants; Attorney General and Solicitor General for Government.

No. 741.—*Commercial National Bank of Cleveland vs. City of Iola.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Kansas.—This was an action by the plaintiff in error to recover of the defendant upon certain coupons of bonds issued by the Corporation of Iola, Kan. The court below sustained a demurrer to the bill on the ground that the Legislature of Kansas did not possess the power to enact the law authorizing the issue of the bonds, and was without authority to pass a special act conferring corporate powers. It is here maintained that this ruling is error, and that by a proper construction of the Constitution of the State, the act is authorized and valid.

A. Dennis for plaintiff in error; A. L. Williams for defendant.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—In the Court of Appeals, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874:

No. 100.—James C. Ayer et al., respondents, vs. William A. Kabbe, appellant; argument resumed this morning and concluded.

No. 36.—George M. Diven et al., executors, &c., appellants, vs. Frank P. Frost, respondent; argued by J. McGuire, of counsel for appellants, and by E. H. Benn for respondent. Appeal dismissed, with costs.

No. 97.—William D. Parrine, respondent, vs. Hiram G. Hotchkiss, appellant; argued by Oscar Craig, of counsel for appellant, and by J. H. Camp, for respondent.

No. 112.—J. Monroe Taylor, appellant, vs. Wright Gillies et al., respondents; argued by D. C. Brown, of counsel for appellant, and by S. Jones, for respondents.

No. 111.—Ira Dunlap, appellant, vs. Hanna R. Hawkins, respondent; argued by Oscar Craig, of counsel for appellant, and submitted for respondent.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Friday 11th inst., at 10 A. M.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Continental National Bank vs. Adams et al.; case settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Denzer vs. Jones; motion denied.

Allen vs. Overton; motion granted on payment of costs and $10 costs of motion.

Mutual Bank vs. Griswold; denied.

Stratton vs. Billings; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Delafield vs. Thorne; motion denied.

By Judge Davis.

Matter of Carmine Street Baptist Church; petition granted.

Baldwin vs. Van Nest; order granted.

Vanderburg vs. Hallock; reference ordered; memorandum.

Lane vs. Punat; motion granted on condition; see memorandum.

Matter of Daniel Drew: I cannot approve of the order. It was not referred to the Referee to ascertain and fix allowances to counsel. That is a matter exclusively for the court, on proof of facts showing the nature or extent of service, &c. I am not willing to make precedents of the kind which the order asked for necessarily makes. Besides, the original consent of Kathleen Kelly to the appointment of the new Trustee without security should be acknowledged and filed with the report, and the report should more distinctly state whether the fund is in the form of securities or money, and if the latter, should arrest the mode of investment that should be made, &c. As no security is required, the court, I think, ought to cover and direct the manner, &c.

Graham vs. Mattlage; granted.

Hodson vs. Mudd; order granted.

Sherman vs. Mason; motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event; memorandum.

Fettretcht vs. Fettrecht; order to be entered that the defendant within ten days pay the sum of $7 per week from the 9th day of June, 1874, to this date, or that an attachment issue for contempt; that said plaintiff pay $10 costs of this motion.

Matter of Graham; memorandum.

Cohen vs. Bancroft; motion granted, with $10 costs to abide the event; memorandum.

Marshall vs. Macy; motion denied; memorandum.

Benjamin vs. Tomes; motion denied without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Seaney vs. Dawnan; motion denied.

Frankenburg vs. New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company; allowance of $150 granted.

Keylive vs. Gold-beating Company of New-York; motion granted.

President, &c., of the Insurance Company of North America vs. Lathrop; motion granted by default.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART I.

Before Judge Speir.

HANDSOME CONCLUSION TO A MISTAKEN CASE.

Birnbaum, by son, vs. The Harlem Railroad Company.—In this case the plaintiff Birnbaum, a young boy, brought an action against the Harlem Railroad Company for injury to his foot, received while getting off a car of that company in February, 1872. The plaintiff stated that he took the car at Seventy-eighth street; that there was snow on the ground; the car was crowded with persons standing in the aisle, and when he rose from his seat to leave the car the conductor told him to leave by the front platform; that while standing on the front platform, and before he could tell the driver to stop, he was jerked off by the motion of the car, and, falling on the snow heaped up alongside the track, his heel was caught under the wheel. Unimpeachable evidence was produced by the company that the conductor did not give any such directions, and that the boy, on going to the front platform, was told by the brakeman not to jump off; that he paid no attention, but sprang from the car, and was injured. Two respectable witnesses having sworn to this state of facts, Mr. William A. Beachr (who was associated with Mr. Gardner,) addressed the court, stating that it was evident his client, suffering from the injuries he received, had formed erroneous and undue impressions as to the circumstances attending the accident. He did not consider it his duty to press the case to the jury where he was so convinced that the action was founded on a mistake; and in this view his associate fully concurred. On behalf of his client, a young lad, whose appearance must have impressed the court favorably, he was sure he labored under a mistake, and that no dishonest motive would be imputed to him. Judge Speir expressed his strong approval of the course pursued by counsel, and said that, from the appearance, manner, and conduct of the boy, he did not think there was any corrupt intent on his part. Mr. Shepard counsel for defendants, in remarks flattering to the high-toned action of counsel, consented that a verdict be entered for the defendants, and waived costs as against the plaintiff.

A PREACHER LOCKED OUT BY A WOMAN.

The congregation of Bethany Baptist Church, of Baltimore, were considerably exercised at the action of Mrs. Mary A. Dodge in closing up their House of Worship, and refusing to reopen it for divine service on Sunday. The *American* says: "This action on the part of Mrs. Dodge, it is said, has grown out of a dislike on her part and some of the congregation to Rev. M. R. Watkins, the minister of the congregation, which was organized about a year ago. The lot on which the church is erected was leased by Mrs. Dodge, and most of the funds needed for its construction came out of her pocket. Soon after the church was built, Rev. M. R. Watkins was elected as minister of the congregation. Mrs. Dodge has always kept the key of the building in her possession, and refused to deliver it to Rev. Mr. Watkins, claiming that the church belonged to her, and that if a Board of Trustees is lawfully elected, she may make up her mind to hand over the key to that body. As time went on the preaching of Mr. Watkins did not suit Mrs. Dodge and some of the older members of the congregation, and they asked him to resign. As those dissatisfied with Mr. Watkins composed the minority of the congregation, he refused to accede to their request. The majority of the congregation stood by Mr. Watkins, and as he persisted in preaching, and the minority grew more disaffected, Mrs. Dodge, considering herself to be the possessor of the building, locked the church door on Friday last, and when the congregation came to worship she refused to open it. Her reason for this action was that she and those who helped to build the church had given their minister notice to resign, as they do not desire him to fill that position. Mr. Watkins and the majority of the congregation worshiped yesterday at a rented hall, and Mrs. Dodge and the minority attended divine service at another place. Mrs. Dodge maintains that she has acted by advice of counsel."

STATISTICS OF PARIS.

Very minute statistics of Paris for the year 1873 have lately been issued. The births of 28,244 boys and 27,661 girls are recorded. There were most births in the poorest district, and, *absit omen*, many more on April 1 than on any other day. The births exceeded the deaths by 14,173. Of the 41,732 who died, 10,317 died in hospital, 24 in prison, 194 were carried to the Morgue. Phthisis is the principal cause of death in Paris as in London, and carried off 7,919 victims; 952 died of typhoid fever, 2,023 of meningitis, 2,410 of apoplexy, 2,752 of bronchitis. There were 660 suicides, 292 deaths by accident, 6 by murder, 1 by execution; 782 died of old age. Two women reached 100 years, and many more women than men attained the age of seventy; 19,529 marriages took place. It rained on 70 days, snowed on 13; there was fog on 54 days, lightning on 16, and thunder on 13 days.

SHIP-BUILDING IN MAINE.

The Portland *Press* has prepared an exhibit of the amount of tonnage built in Maine during the year 1874, from which it appears that the whole number of vessels built and registered during the year as far as reported is: Ships, 15; barkentines, 11; barks, 29; brigs, 13; schooners, 104; steamers, 5; tugs, 4; other vessels, 7; total tonnage of same, 75,223 tons. Number of vessels registered, built, and building, and to be completed within the year: Ships, 19; barkentines, 19; barks, 33; brigs, 15; schooners, 118; steamers, 5; tugs, 4; other vessels, 11; aggregate tonnage of same, 90,0[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

Dr. Marvin has accepted the Chancellorship of Kansas University.

Ex-Gov. Coburn, of Augusta, Me., has donated $5,000 to Bowdoin College.

The public school teachers of New-Orleans have not received any salaries since May last.

Of 417 pupils in the Louisville Female High-school, only 321 were able to pass an examination.

Williams College, Mass., has 160 students, an increase over last year of twenty-four. The Senior Class has 22; Junior, 45; Sophomore, 41; and Freshman, 52.

The Willston bequest to Amherst is not, it now seems, likely to prove so large as was expected. A considerable number of debts are still outstanding against the estate.

The new laboratory of the State College, Georgia, is nearly completed. It cost $25,000, and is the gift of the City of Athens. It will require, however, about $30,000 to equip it.

The building at Vassar College, N. Y., formerly used as a riding-school, has been altered so as to accommodate the museum, picture gallery, art studio, laboratory, and gymnasium.

There is some foundation for the report that honors in fine arts will be given this year at Harvard. The number of courses in this branch is limited, and consequently the honors will also be.

William Springer, William Anderson, William Sparks, William Morrison, and William Hartzell are all Democratic Members of Congress from Illinois, and were all graduated from the same class in McKendree college, a Radical institution.

It is said that some of the counties in this State will be unable to carry out the provisions of the Compulsory Education law, their school-houses not affording sufficient accommodation for the number of children who will be obliged to attend, and a State law forbidding them to raise more money for school purposes.

A warning to school teachers who still resort to corporal punishment is the case of John H. White, of Canal township, Venango county, Penn., who died on the 26th ult., after having been confined to his bed for a period of thirteen years, with disease of the spine. The affliction arose from a severe punishment he received from a school teacher when he was but twelve years of age.

For some time past there has been trouble brewing at Baldwin University, located at Berea, Ohio, owing to the exertions of Dr. W. D. Godman, President of the institution, to secure its mergement, with all its assets, in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. Baldwin University is said to be in embarrassed circumstances, and its endowment being gradually eaten up.

At the Ursuline Convent, at Thildonck, near Louvain, Belgium, 300 pupils, from seven to twenty years of age, are educated at a cost of £16 ($80) per annum each, including extras. The establishment is under the charge of eighty English and French nuns. About two-thirds of the pupils are Roman Catholics, the others Protestants. Their religion is not interfered with in any way, and the instruction they receive is said to be of a very practical character.

A State Normal School in Tennessee is much needed, and a committee has been appointed to receive from the different towns and communities desiring the location of such school, proposals of donations of lands, buildings, furniture, or funds, for the establishment and maintenance of such State Normal School, in connection with such aid as may be received from the Peabody fund and the State, for the support of a faculty for the same.

Iowa spent last year $5,683,641 in the support of her common schools. Of the 491,244 children in the State between five and twenty-one years old, 347,572 are on the public school rolls; 12,132 are enrolled in the private schools, and 131,640 do not attend. Many of this latter class are between five and eight years of age, and are not sent to school on account of their tender years. The average of attendance is annually increasing in ratio, and now is over eighty per cent. greater than it was a decade since, and considerably exceeds the ratio of increase of the school population.

Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, has ninety-nine students, being an increase of ten over the number of last year. At a meeting of the managers on the 1st inst., a piece of ground containing ninety-three acres, adjoining the college property, on which Benjamin West was born, was purchased by Friends, and is offered for the acceptance of the college, which acceptance could only be effected by a stock vote. The property cost $20,000, of which $12,000 have been collected by donations. On the vote being taken the yeas were largely in the majority, and with the result the deeds for the property were duly handed to the college authorities.

More disturbances have occurred at the North-western University, in consequence of President Fowler having forbidden the students of the Women's College to belong to the literary societies. The Chicago *Tribune* says: "When he (Dr. Fowler) first became President of the University, and the Woman's College was taken under the protecting wing of the institution, he was strongly in favor of all the most radical experiments in the co-education system, and advocated giving the young ladies equal freedom from all rules and equal facilities with the male students. A year's experience in these experiments appears to have effected a material change in his views, for he himself inaugurated the changes made at the beginning of the present college year."

The Richmond *Whig* of last week says: "Last Thursday, Messrs. James Barron and E. R. Durkee, of New-York, delegates to the 'Cheap Transportation Convention,' visited the High School in this city, and were so well pleased with what they saw and heard that each of them offered a prize of $25 in gold to be awarded at the close of the session—one to the best reader, the other to a study to be hereafter selected. Yesterday the same gentlemen visited Bellevue (white) and Valley (colored) public schools, accompanied by Superintendent Binford and Secretary Moses, and again they were most favorably impressed. They offered prizes in gold, also, at both of these schools. The aggregate to be given by them is near $200. Both gentlemen expect to be in Richmond next June, when the scholastic year ends. The prizes will be awarded at that time."

In a discussion on "co-education of the sexes," at Detroit, recently, it seemed to be generally admitted that though girls memorize with greater facility than boys, they do not retain as well. Dr. I. S. Smith said he had heard it asserted that a woman could never learn navigation, and his experience was that no woman could ever, when out of sight of land, tell within ten miles of where she was. Gen. Scott once tried to teach a woman the manual of arms, but it was a failure. That same woman once tried to take a vessel into a harbor, but went to sea. A woman can do a great many things well and effectively, but as a professional person, in an emergency, she fails. Ask female physicians to go out ten miles to see a patient in such weather as the present, and not one in a hundred will go. The statistics of [illegible] County, Penn., showed that over twenty [illegible] teachers in that county had held their [illegible] for thirty years [illegible] the oldest, in service, female teacher in the county had been an instructor but ten years, and the number of female teachers who had gone to their graves was noticeable. The speaker had no objection to women learning all there is to learn in the world; become physicians, lawyers, divines, and practice them all; but it was his opinion that, as a class, females are not fitted for arduous physical or mental labor. Let her climb the ladder as high as she can; but there are some ladders that she cannot climb as high as a boy.

The Indianapolis *Daily Sentinel*, a Democratic organ, says: "A special dispatch to the *Sentinel* from Terre Haute gives an account of a curious action on the part of the School Board of Brazil. In obedience to the orders of that body it is stated that the School Superintendent, Mr. Wilkinson, ordered all the colored children out of the schools. They were consequently dismissed to the number of thirty-five. It is clear that under the State law these thirty-five children should have been formed into a separate school, but if the Board of Trustees had neglected up to this time to provide for the colored children in any way, and had permitted them to mingle with white scholars, it was a piece of absurd blundering to turn them out into the streets before securing proper accommodations for them. A few weeks more of mixed schools would have worked no contamination. The law of Indiana provides for the education of negro children on equal terms with white children, and if the dispatch reports the condition of affairs at Brazil truly, the Trustees are flying in the face of the act of May 13, 1869, to say nothing of natural justice. The board is Republican in complexion."

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON MOUNT ST. BERNARD.

The *Journal de Genève* contains the following account of a catastrophe which has just occured on Mount St. Bernard:

"On Nov. 28 it was rumored in Sion that a frightful accident had happened at a few kilometres from the Great St. Bernard. This rumor, unfortunately, proved to be well founded. On Nov. 19, at the break of day, a caravan composed of twelve Italian workmen, returning to their country, left the Bourg St. Pierre and the tavern of Proz, where they had passed the night, and, despite the foul weather and difficult state of the roads, attempted to cross the mountain pass or to reach the refuge, as circumstances might allow. The sky was dark and there was a violent snowdrift. On reaching the spot known as the Montagne St. Pierre, half-way between the starting point and the place of refuge, they were joined by two monks, preceded by the convent servant and a large-sized dog, who, according to the rule of the monastery, came to meet the travelers. At this moment the drift of snow became intense. Suddenly a frozen water-spout, called *veura* in the language of the mountaineers, whirled through the air, and, whisking up the fresh-fallen snow, enveloped the travelers. The first column, composed of five Italian workmen, two monks, the servant, and the dog, disappeared under a shroud of snow several metres thick, without any avalanche having fallen from the mountain; the seven others who were following were stricken down by the same cause a short distance from the first. A deadly silence followed. Suddenly the seven last victims buried in the snow succeeded in emerging from beneath the white surface. They were saved, and they returned to their starting-place, after having made every endeavor to rescue their comrades from the grave in which they are probably at this moment of writing still alive. One of these men succeeded by the force of instinct and the energy of despair in breaking through the ice piled above him. It was the Monk Contat from Sembrancher. He dragged his bleeding limbs about a mile and a half from the grave where he had been buried for several hours, and reached the first hut called the 'hospital,' and situated close to the Velan. It is there the young monk was found the next morning nearly insensible, after having been twenty-seven hours alone, without food or assistance of any kind, by his brother monks of the convent, who had come to look after the victims of the accident. How had they become aware of the catastrophe? The dog Turco had succeeded in scratching through the snow and found his way back to the convent. At the sight of this noble animal, with his bruised and bleeding body, the monks no longer had any doubt as to the fate of their two brethren, and started at once to seek for them. A flask of spirits applied to the mouth of the only survivor of this scene, which is here narrated from his own description, restored him to life for a brief space, for a few minutes later he was a corpse. His colleague and six other companions, buried beneath the *veura*, have not yet been found. This is the most terrible accident which has happened on Mount St. Bernard since the year 1816."

THE SAN FRANCISCO RACES.

In a consideration of "the tricks of the turf," the San Francisco *Call* of Nov. 30 says:

"The matches between Occident and his competitors are a fair illustration of the tricks of the turf. The little brown horse has always been alone against the field. We do not say that he has not been driven for all he was worth, but he has been purposely over-matched. His races with Goldsmith Maid and Lucy were fair in one respect—as fair as a game of poker between an experienced player and a verdant graduate of a rustic Sunday-school. Occident, naturally fractious and nervous, with little training, with no experience, with no confidence in himself to teach patience against apparent odds—was pitted against the queen of trotters, a trained, experienced animal, whose performance is so exceptional that she has ceased to have value as a race-horse for want of a competitor. People were invited to bet on him with the assurance that he had made better time in private than any other living trotter, and they responded with a generous enthusiasm born of State pride. In the hope that a California horse might beat the queen of the turf, they bet their money in thousands, forgetting that every thousand was an additional reason why they could not win. In this cruel fraud on the public, the owner of Occident was doubtless guiltless of other offense than that of overweening vanity and indifference to the cost by which a little distinction to himself might be gained. He doubtless hoped to win, and so hoping, cared not if thousands suffered through his foolish racing proclivities. The recent races were planned on a different basis. It was understood very well that people even in California would not bet forever on a losing horse. Two jockeys put their small heads together and lay out a campaign. Here is a horse that has no fast record, but is a good second to Goldsmith Maid. His want of a record permits him to be beaten without exciting suspicion, thus reviving California enthusiasm on their favorite horse. One jockey takes charge of Occident; the other of Fullerton. Occident wins the first race, and up go the California hats. The next is trotted to wagon. Occident behaves badly and Fullerton wins, making very extraordinary time. A week later the horses are brought together again. This time Occident behaves splendidly, and Fullerton is the one that cannot be managed. Occident wins to sulky, only one heat being in less time than Fullerton made to wagon the week before. Everybody feels glad that the gallant little brown horse won the race, but few have more confidence in his ability to beat Fullerton than when they went on the ground. The race had every appearance of being sold. It does not follow that the owners of Fullerton and Occident had anything to do with buying and selling. Probably they had not. Owners are not usually consulted by jockeys in these little matters. They arrange that among themselves. The thing the public have to consider is, if it is worth while to be victimized year after year by Eastern jockeys for the sake of witnessing a trotting race that is probably decided before either horse goes on the track."

AN ASTERIOD DISCOVERED BY PROF. WATSON IN CHINA.

The *Japan Gazette* of Nov. 3 says: Our acknowledgments are due to Thomas P. Woodward, Esq., of the United States transit of Venus party, now at Peking, for the following interesting item: Prof. James C. Watson, of the Michigan University, America, who has charge of the American transit of Venus party located at Peking, has had the honor of adding another asteroid to the list already discovered. This makes a total of about 140, and is the seventeenth of these miniature planets which Prof. Watson has discovered. But two observers—Peters, of America, and Luther, of Germany—have more credited to them. These planets all take their names from mythology; and as this is a Chinese production Chinese mythology will yield its title. Among the many divinities there is one Neva, whose duty it is to attend to the skies and mend them, if by chance, a rent occurs, and whose name would not be inappropriate. The planet was first seen at 8:30 o'clock on the evening of the 10th of October, and is of the eleventh magnitude. Its right ascension on the 10th was 0h. 58m. 01.68s.; its declination, 10° 42' 52"; on the 16th, 0h. 52m. 46.46s., and 10° 26' 15".

THE CARLISTS.

The Paris *Univers* has received a letter from M. Du Temple, the well-known Ultramontane Deputy for Ille et Vilaine. A few extracts will give an idea of the enthusiastic confidence which non-combatants feel in the Spanish Pretender's ultimate triumph: "I have just seen Don Carlos, a small part of his army, and some of his [illegible]. Nothing can be more charming than this young King, twenty-seven years old, tall—indeed very tall, and very elegant, at the head of these brave Spaniards who cannot yet, through want of cavalry, undertake great things, but whose heart will suffice for the work. They had the company of young Beaumont, who had come with Major Haviland to see Don Carlos. I had the honor of hearing at Puente de la Reyna the good-humored narrative of this Sovereign of another age. It is said that the Carlists do not make any progress. They have not the means. But [illegible] we doing? The fathers of these [illegible] in Spain under [illegible] best troops. Moreover, the revolution, which is real poison for these people full of faith, is at the head of all the Governments of Europe, and howls around them. Don Carlos has now 50,000 well-armed volunteers who scout pay and clothing. The King possesses fifty pieces of cannon, four of which are Whitworths and Krupps, but the great part came out of the founderies of Navarre. * * * The King is very cheerful, and, wonderful to relate, does not seem to be afraid of De Bismarck. In my presence, he received affectionately the Commander in Chief of his troops, Marshal Elio, a noble old man, who addressed him with the most profound deference. By the side of Don Carlos stood two distinguished-looking young men, two Bourbons, the Comtes De Bari and De Bardie, the brother-in-law and brother of the King of Naples. The officers are full of zeal for the service, and very friendly toward each other. The soldiers drill with great good-will and the spirit of discipline is perfect, and robbery is put down in Navarre."

THE GRAIN TRADE.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE RAILROAD COMPANIES—RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN BY RAIL.

Mr. Franklin Edson, President of the Produce Exchange, has compiled a brief history of their negotiations with the railway lines, together with some suggestions and remarks upon the subject. He says:

"Within the past ten years the railways terminating here have become carriers of grain, and the receipts from these lines have steadily grown in importance until, during the past Winter, one line alone discharged for a time 200 cars of grain per day. When it is remembered that each 200 carloads of this grain was consigned to probably more than twenty different merchants, and that each consignment of one car or more must be kept separate, and that all this was done without the aid of any of the modern appliances in use in other cities for handling grain, some idea may be had of the confusion and consequent waste and loss, both to the grain and to the carrier, that must have attended the attainment of such a result."

He next alludes to the negotiations with the trunk lines respecting the handling of grain, and to a petition by eighty-one firms requesting the erection of elevators. He says:

"If the railway lines should promptly comply with the request contained in this petition, as they at present seem disposed to do, would not the eighty-one firms which signed it be in honor bound to establish the grading system as it prevails in Western ports to enable the system recommended to be made available? Such elevators could, in fact, be made available for handling car grain in no other way. This petition still remains in the hands of the managers of the three trunk railway lines without protest, and is considered by them equivalent to a recommendation by this Exchange. On the 7th of April, 1874, a plan was submitted to the grain trade by Mr. Kneeland, one of our members, which contemplated the establishment of New-York grades of inspection, in accordance with which all grain arriving by rail should be inspected, each car load accurately weighed, and consolidated with grain of the same kind and quality by transfer direct to boats and barges, so that all grain should be afloat, ready for delivery to buyer, in accordance with the custom and necessities of this market. This proposition was immediately referred to a special committee, consisting of six members of the Exchange and three railway officials representing the three trunk lines terminating here. With this proposition as a basis, this able committee matured a plan in detail for the establishment of a system of New-York grades for all kinds of grain, pooling the same by delivery to boats and barges, in lieu of elevators on shore, so that grain thus graded and pooled would be ready for delivery afloat in accordance with custom. When these rules were laid before the grain trade for their adoption the following amendment was proposed: 'No charge for elevation or unloading boats, nor any other charges, shall be imposed up on said grain by the railroad companies, except as provided by the above rules.' This amendment was carried, and subsequently ratified. The railroads refused to agree to the amendment, and the negotiations were therefore, for a time, suspended. It will be observed that we now hold the position of urging upon the railways two plans for handling grain: First, the erection of elevators at the water line, of sufficient capacity to accommodate the traffic. Second, the use of boats or barges as floating warehouses in lieu of stationary elevators. As before stated, the first of these propositions is unofficial, but as the petition is signed by so large a number of firms doing business in grain, it is entitled to the consideration which the railways have given it. I respectfully suggest that steps be taken at an early day to reconcile this apparent confusion.

Early in September the railroads sent us notice that they would no longer lighter, free of charge, grain received in less than five-car lots. A meeting of the trade was immediately held to consider this new order, and a conference committee appointed, which brought in their recommendations, as contained in the majority and minority reports. (See Appendix D, already published.) The report of the minority was adopted, and went forth as the authorized expression of this Exchange upon the subjects which it treated. Viewing it as such, Vice President Blanchard, of the Erie Railroad, addressed me a letter, wherein he explains the position of the railroads in refusing to pay the vexed charge for elevation, on the grounds, as he puts it, that it has not heretofore been customary with them; that they cannot afford to bear it, as their connecting lines will not share the expense with them; that it exceeds their duties as common carriers, and that it is not in accordance with usage elsewhere.

In granting the privilege to pool grain, thereby giving up its identity, sufficient safeguards should certainly be provided to protect us hereafter against any new charges or restrictions on the part of the railway companies. In the course of further negotiations upon this subject, while I am aware that it is the fashion to denounce railway companies as monopolies, as composed of innumerable rings, and as dealing unjustly by those who have dealings with them, at the same time I believe we can afford to act in accordance with those golden principles which lie at the foundation of our institution, and which, in becoming members of the Produce Exchange, we have bound ourselves to inculcate, viz.: just and equitable principles in trade. My object in laying these papers before the members of the grain trade is that they may have all the documents before them for their careful study and consideration; and in the hope, also, that they may very soon take steps to more fully discuss the matter, and arrive at something that will accomplish that which has become a necessity in this port, viz.: a more simple and speedy, a less wasteful and costly, method of handling grain arriving by rail."

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN BY RAIL.

In the appendix to Mr. Edson's statement the following table is given:

TABLE SHOWING THE RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK FROM JAN. 1, 1874, TO DEC. 1, 1874, BY THE UNDERMENTIONED RAILWAY ROUTES:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.
By Erie Railway	1,170,584	6,775,766	4,161,130
By Hudson River Railroad	1,183,250	6,647,940	5,247,250
By Pennsylvania Central Railroad—			
via Camden and Amboy	79,960	3,050	14,950
via Star Union Lines	443,574	2,176,417	873,320
via Empire, Anchor, and Allentown	322,569	1,911,098	768,260
By New-Jersey Central Railroad	13,079	15,400	76,654
Total	3,213,016	17,529,671	11,141,564
	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
By Erie Railway	3,191,766	103,945	22,700
By Hudson River Railroad	3,000,513	144,883	45,416
By Pennsylvania Central Railroad—			
via Camden and Amboy	28,715	......	16,367
via Star Union Lines	420,657	64,300	......
via Empire, Anchor and Allentown	629,670	4,500	70,440
By New-Jersey Central Railroad	48,890	......	113,825
Total	7,320,211	317,628	268,748
		Peas.	Malt.
By Erie Railway		194,367	71,401
By Hudson River Railroad		64,258	283,141
By Pennsylvania Central R. R.—			
via Camden and Amboy		....	2,250
via Star Union Line		9,791	11,525
via Empire, Anchor, and Allentown		71,718	34,142
By New-Jersey Central Railroad		....	3,875
Total		340,134	506,334

For the information of the grain trade we give the above comprehensive table, showing the rail receipts of grain at this port for the eleven months of the present year (flour being reduced to bushels) to be 53,489,370 bushels.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Dec. 10, the legal sale by James M. Miller of two lots on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, west of Second avenue, being adjourned to the 14th inst., while in the matter of the legal sale of E. A. Lawrence & Co. of a plot of land on Jefferson avenue, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, the property was withdrawn, the foreclosure proceedings having been arranged.

For to-day, at the Exchange, the following sales are proposed:

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 20.10 by 74.1, on West Thirty-fourth street, north side, 41.8 feet east of Tenth avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lease of lot, 21.10 by 63.6, on West Nineteenth street, north side, 287.6 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By J. Thomas Stearns, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. G. Salmon, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Washington avenue, east side, known as lot No. 730 of map of village of Melrose South. Also, one lot on Westchester Railroad avenue, north side, 90 feet west of Passage avenue, known as lot No. 336 on map of East Morrisania, both lots being in the Twenty-third Ward.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Water st., w. s., No. 240, 25x86; John J. Mo[illegible] to John H. Jones, 7-16 part	$5,500
40th st., s. s., 124 ft. e. of Lexington av.; runs e. 98.9 ft.; thence s. 48 ft.; thence n. 15.8 ft.; thence n. w. — ft.; thence n. 79.7 ft. to 40th st., thence w. 24 ft.; George Barker to Sarah Elizabeth, wife of John P. Elmendorf	250
63d st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5; Joseph L. R. Wood to Andrew J. Kerwin	12,500
69th st., n. s., 34.5 ft. w. of 10th av., 80x100.5; W. Bradley to J. Blumenthal	31,000
87th st., s. s., 329.9 ft. e. of Avenue A, 36.6x62.5; B. Havanagh to Philippina, wife of J. J. Schillinger	23,000
87th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., 16x100; Philippina, wife of J. J. Schillinger to A. Havanagh	12,000
116th st., n. s., 94 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x100.10; Annie A. Waterbury, widow, to Jane, wife of George L. Kessler	11,050
143d st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th av., 125x99.11; J. Blumenthal to W. Bradley	15,000
Lexington av., s. w. corner of 57th st., 25.5x90; L. Beringer & A. Dold to J. Q. Phyfe	22,000
Summit av., n. s., 639.3 ft. w. of Williams Bridge Road, 50x100, (Twenty-fourth Ward;) George Opdyke to Joseph Michell	560
Willard av., s. s., 158 ft. e. of 1st st., 25x100, Woodlawn Heights; George Opdyke to Henrietta Scott	200
7th av., n. e. corner 127th st., 99.11x100; Henry W. Genet by Marianna Genet, his attorney, to Philip Jonas, Jr.	5,000
10th av., n. e. corner 160th st., runs n. 39 ft. to Old lane, thence e. 76 ft. to King's Bridge Road, thence s. 29.8 ft. to 160th st., thence w. 84.3 ft. Also ½ of lane, said ½ being 11 ft. wide and from 10th av. to said road long; Sarah Harris, widow, to William F. Buckley	5,500

LEASES RECORDED.

51st st., Nos. 167 and 169, stable, 3 years, per year	$1,500
8th av., No. 407, 5 years, per year	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the distribution of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and will be open for business on TO-MORROW MORNING.

CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The Executors of the estate of Schureman Halsted, deceased, offer at private sale, the premises on south-west corner of Broadway and 21st st., consisting of nearly four full lots forming an L, with a frontage of 48 feet on Broadway, and 128 feet on 21st st. On the Broadway lots is a handsome and substantial five-story brick building, suitable for any first-class business, and on the rear lots a livery stable. Present leases expire next May. The property can readily be rented to pay a good percentage on price asked, to say nothing of prospective value. SAYRE & HALSTED, No. 162 Broadway.

HOUSES WITHOUT AND WITH EXTRA ground and stable, and eligible lots in New-York and Brooklyn, farms and country-seats on Long Island, in New-Jersey, Connecticut, and New-York State; also, water-fronts and manufacturing property in and near the City, for sale or exchange. J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH THE ADJOINING LOT ON the corner—the elegant house No. 511 5th av.; 37 feet front, with stable in the rear and alley-way from 43d st., immediate possession given; full warrantee deed. For terms apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

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No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and will be open for business on TO-MORROW MORNING.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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JERE. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Brief, short, and full of meaning.
To Investors, Capitalists, and Speculators.
GREAT AUCTION SALE.
ABSOLUTE, POSITIVE, AND PEREMPTORY.
(if you don't believe it come and see)
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 15,
at 12 o'clock, in the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
of
120 ELEGANT LOTS
(unsurpassed by any in Brooklyn)
on the
GRAND EASTERN PARK WAY,
(Sackett Street Boulevard,) between
BEDFORD AV. AND PROSPECT PARK.

EASTERN PARK WAY.—South side, commencing on south-east corner of Bedford av., 10 lots.
EASTERN PARK WAY.—South side, commencing on south-west corner of Bedford av., 23 lots.
EASTERN PARK WAY.—North side, commencing on north-west corner of Bedford av., 30 lots.
DEGRAW STREET.—South side, between Franklin and Bedford avs. 27 lots.
UNION STREET.—North side, both sides of Bedford av., 31 lots, two corners.

Terms easy. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park row, New-York · No. 37 Nassau st., New-York; No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.
BLACKWELL & UTLEY WILL SELL AT 1 P. M.,
SATURDAY, Dec. 12.
On the premises, by order of the Receiver of the
Van Anden File Company,
About one-fourth acre, covered with
One-story brick slate-roofed buildings, at Sing Sing,
close to depot. Terms easy.
BLACKWELL & UTLEY, No. 93 Liberty st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the distribution of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and will be open for business on TO-MORROW MORNING.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, with store, on a very nice block on 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.; store suitable for most any business. Apply to C. C. BEDELL, No. 342 4th av.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the distribution of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and will be open for business on TO-MORROW MORNING.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE EXTRA WIDE STORES, WITH basements, Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer st., near Howard st.; marble front building; each store about 38x100 feet; can be rented together or separately on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY.—FIRST, SECOND, third, fourth, and fifth lofts to let from Jan. 1, 1875; 50x200 feet; between Howard and Grand sts. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 4 Broad st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, with basement and sub-cellar; new building and very well lighted. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

SHIPPING.

EAGLE LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
SCHILLER, Capt. Thomas, Dec. 15.
LESSING, Capt. Toosbey, Dec. 29.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG. Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $32, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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and will be open for business on TO-MORROW MORNING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA...WED., Dec. 16 | JAVA..........WED., Dec. 30
*RUSSIA....WED., Dec. 23 | PARTHIA......WED., Jan. 6
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. QUINN..........Dec. 8, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE..........Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 12
PEREIRE..........Saturday, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT..........Saturday, Jan. 9
FRANCE..........Saturday, Jan. 23
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Spain, Sat. Dec. 12, 7:30 A. M. | Erin..........Saturday, Dec. 26
Helvetia..Saturday, Dec. 19 | The Queen..Saturday, Jan. 2
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE..........
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Dec. 26, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875, at 2 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $70, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Saturday, Dec. 12.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Dec. 17.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

VINDICATOR, Capt. MORTON, SATURDAY, Dec. 12, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Dec. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
CLARIBEL..........Nov. 19
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARICABO
ANDES..........Nov. 27
NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
ATLAS..........Dec. 5
GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.
ETNA..........Dec. 15
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.
The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Dec. 17
CITY OF HAVANA..........Thursday, Dec. 24
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
CUBA..........Tuesday, Jan. 5
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 19 and Jan. 9 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 22.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 31.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKellar, Lulin & Co., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steamship HANSA, Capt. KLUG KIST, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and will be open for business on TO-MORROW MORNING.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.
Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD.
For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 3d..2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 2..1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 5th..........2:30 P. M.	Friday, 4th..........2:00 P. M.
Monday, 7th..........2:30 P. M.	Monday, 7th..........6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th..........2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 8th..........7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 10th........8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 9th........7:30 A. M.
	Friday, 11th..........8:00 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. [illegible]

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and will be open for business on TO-MORROW MORNING.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM H. CANFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Lyttleton G. Garrettson, counselor at law, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May (1875) next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1874.
FANNY M. C. CANFIELD, Administratrix.
o30-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HYDE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oscar Smedberg, Esq., No. 43 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1874. THADDEUS CLAPP, Executor.
o8-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of F. G. Smedley, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the fourteenth day of August, 1874.
CHARLES H. MILLER,
HENRY E. CRAMPTON, } Executors.
FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY,
s11-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. STANTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of residence, No. 14 West 29th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1874. LOUISE STANTON, Executrix.
o2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUANA DEACON DE MADEN, late of the City of Cardenas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 South street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of August, 1874. LAWRENCE TURNURE, Administrator, with the will annexed.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Proctors for Administrator, No. 49 Wall st. au28-law6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFFIN, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 18th day of August, A. D. 1874.
RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.
au21-lawtf26F*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS FUNK and EPHRAIM R. STEINHARDT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—Augustus Funk, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the Twenty-first day of December, A. D. 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room Number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 23rd October, 1874.
n27-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK D. CASEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 25th day of November, 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Patrick D. Casey, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the seventeenth day of October, A. D. 1874, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.
d11-law3wF GEO. GALLAGHER, Assignee.

PROPOSALS.

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BOARD OF EDUCATION.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 14th day of December, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the materials and work for a new school building, to be erected on the north side of West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason-work," "Proposal for Carpenter-work," "Proposal for Painting."
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
JOEL W. MASON,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAS. R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.
Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1875-6.
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1874.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 6th day of January, 1875, for supplying one hundred and thirteen thousand (113,000) gallons of the best quality Winter-strained pure Lard-oil, for the United States Light-house service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had, after Nov. 30, on application to the Light-house Board; to the Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.; the Light-house Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; and the Light-house Inspector at Detroit, Mich. JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

DRY GOODS.—PROPOSALS DEPARTMENT OF Public Charities and Correction, until Dec. 21. See *City Record.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co. and J. C. WELLS.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty,) a laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge; the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c.; TAMAR (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

THE PROPERTY LEFT AT NO. 191 VARick st. will be sold to pay expenses if not called for in five days.

MARBLE MANTELS.

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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. [illegible]